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EAST ASIA

KOREA

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INTERNATIONAL REUNIFICATION COMMITTEE ISSUES APPEAL

SK011036 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1027 GMT 1 Jul 87

[Text] Pyongyang 1 July [KCNA]--The International Liaison Committee for the Reunification and Peace for Korea appealed to the world to more vigorously wage the movement of solidarity with the Korean people and actively participate in a massive way in the international signature campaign for peace and reunification of Korea on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle.

A statement issued by the committee on 24 June on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle says: it is a bounden international duty for the peoples of all countries to support the struggle of the Korean people for the complete sovereignty of the nation and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and a contribution to the just struggle of mankind to remove the danger of nuclear war and build a new peaceful world.

It calls upon the peace loving people of the world to struggle for an end to the suppression, the release of detained figures, the termination of the dictatorship and the establishment of democracy in South Korea, an end to the U.S. interference in the internal affairs of Korea, the withdrawal of nuclear weapons and the realisation of tripartite talks involving the DPRK, South Korea and the United States.

Guy Dupre, secretary general of the International Liaison Committee for the Reunification and Peace of Korea, at a press conference held in Paris that day called upon all forces desirous of freedom, justice, social progress and peace to actively support in every form and by every method the struggle of the South Korean people to terminate the U.S. interference in the internal affairs of South Korea, overthrow the dictatorship and for detente on the Korean peninsula and its peaceful reunification today when international solidarity with the struggle of the Korean people poses an urgent necessity as never before.

He held that the United States discontinue its interference in the internal affairs of Korea and withdraw from South Korea, taking along all its forces and nuclear and other lethal weapons.

Informing that the international signature campaign for peace and reunification of Korea is vigorously going on throughout the world, he appealed to the reporters to contribute to the cause of Korean reunification by actively introducing it and making more people participate in it during the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle.

INTER-KOREAN

YANG HYONG-SOP SPEAKS AT PYONGYANG MEETING

SK100130 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1000 GMT 3 Jul 87

[Report by Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the SPA Standing Committee, at a Pyongyang City report meeting held on the afternoon of 3 July at the 8 February Cultural Hall to mark the 15th anniversary of the publication of the 4 July North-South joint statement--portions recorded]

[Text] [Begin recording] Comrades, amid the circumstances in which the working people throughout the country are vigorously engaged in the great march movement of loyalty for the complete victory of socialism by upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's historic policy speech at the First Session of the Eighth SPA and in which the South Korean people and overseas compatriots are persistently struggling for independence, democracy, and reunification, today we are significantly marking the 15th anniversary of the publication of the historic 4 July North-South joint statement.

On the occasion of this day, looking back with deep emotion to the day, 15 years ago, which threw a gleam of reunification on the hearts of the entire nation suffering the tragedy of division and which made the whole country seethe with the burning desire for reunification, we are burning with the firm determination to achieve the cause of national reunification without fail according to the three principles clarified in the 4 July joint statement.

As everyone knows, since the first day of the country's division, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has put forward the wise policy of reunifying the country in conformity with the unanimous desire and national interests of all the Korean people, without foreign interference, by the Korean people themselves, independently and peacefully, and under the democratic principles, and has made every possible effort for its realization.

In particular, in his historic speech on 6 August 1971 the respected and beloved leader advanced a new policy for wide-ranging negotiations that declared the willingness to contact political parties, public organizations, and individual personages in South Korea at any time and, thus, opened an epochal chance for a turn in the future path of national reunification.
[applause]

As the South Korean people's pressure calling for the realization of the great leader-advanced policy for wide-ranging negotiations was intensified and the

voices of the world supporting the policy further increased, it was inevitable for the persons in authority of South Korea, who had stubbornly rejected any contact between the North and South, to come to the table of dialogue with us. In consequence of this, the talks between the Red Cross organizations of the North and South were held in our country for the first time in 26 years since its division and the high-level North-South political talks, separate to the Red Cross talks, were realized. Thus, the historic North-South joint statement was published at last on 4 July 1972.

The 4 July joint statement, the basic content of which is the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification, and great national unity--which was clarified by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the great ideologist and theorist and the genius of the revolution--is not only a milestone of reunification which has elucidated the most correct way for the realization of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, the utmost and long-cherished desire of the nation, but is only the common reunification platform of the nation which has integrated the unanimous will and desire of all the Korean people. [applause]

When the 4 July joint statement was published, all of the Korean people in the North, South, and overseas seethed with deep gratitude and joy and the voices of the world supporting the joint statement resounded even to the stage of the United Nations, across the ocean and continent.

The publication of the 4 July joint statement, the common reunification platform of the nation, in our country where only confrontation and the danger of war had prevailed between the North and South for more than 25 years was an epochal event unprecedented in the history of our nation's reunification movement. It was also the brilliant fruition that can be attributable to only the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the lodestar of national reunification. [applause]

At this significant meeting celebrating the 15th anniversary of the publication of the historic 4 July joint statement, I respectfully extend the utmost honor and the warmest gratitude to Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and people, the genius of the revolution, the sun of the nation, and the legendary hero, who has always led our nation's reunification cause to victory, together with the burning loyalty of all of the Korean people. [applause]

Comrades, for 15 years since the publication of the 4 July joint statement the acute confrontation and struggle between the line of independence and the line of relying on foreign forces, between the line of peace and the line of war, and between the line of reunification and the line of division have continued in our country.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Since the publication of the North-South joint statement we have made every possible effort to realize it and, thus, to expedite the country's reunification at the earliest possible

date. However, our efforts have met great obstacles because of the maneuvers for permanent national division by splittists at home and abroad.

Treasuring the agreements in the 4 July joint statement, including the three principles for national reunification of independence, peaceful reunification, and great national unity, our party and the government of the Republic have made every possible effort to sincerely implement them and, thus, to achieve the cause of national reunification.

Since the publication of the historic 4 July joint statement, proceeding from the lofty desire to improve North-South relations and to achieve the country's reunification at the earliest possible date we have advanced a five-point peaceful reunification proposal for removing military confrontation and for alleviating tension between the North and South, a proposal for realizing multilateral collaboration and exchange between the North and South, and a proposal for holding political negotiation talks in which representatives of political parties and public organizations in the North and South participate. They have repeatedly clarified the five-point policy of national reunification as a national salvation step to prevent permanent division of the nation and to accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. The great leader's announcement of the proposal for founding a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo [DCRK] and the 10-point political program of the DCRK in October 1980 was another clear expression of our sincere efforts to resolve the reunification question of the country under the three principles of national reunification. [applause]

In an effort to provide a favorable aspect for the achievement of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country by founding the DCRK, our party and the government of the Republic have advanced many reasonable proposals, including the proposal for holding tripartite talks in which we, the United States, and South Korea participate. With our compatriotic help for the South Korean flood victims as an occasion, in the autumn of 1984 our party and the government of the Republic proposed North-South dialogue again and held multilateral North-South talks.

In particular, in the recent years we have made earnest and sincere efforts to open a new aspect for detente, peace, and peaceful reunification. Last year, in an effort to alleviate tension prevailing in the country and to create a favorable atmosphere for North-South dialogue we took the peaceful steps of stopping military exercises throughout the northern half on one hand and of transferring 150,000 KPA troops to socialist construction on the other and put forward the proposal for holding talks of military authorities, the proposal for making the Korean peninsula a nuclear-free peace zone, and many other peace proposals to resolve the problem of alleviating tension in our country.

This year, too, our side has put forward a new peace proposal for holding high-level North-South political and military talks in an effort to remove the acute political and military confrontation between the North and South and has spared no sincerity efforts for its realization by making magnanimous concession on many occasions.

All of these proposals and steps advanced and taken by us since the 4 July joint statement are clear expressions of the sincere efforts and patriotic stand of our party and the government of the Republic to treasure the agreements in the 4 July joint statement, the common national reunification platform, and to achieve the country's reunification without fail according to the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification, and great national unity which has been clarified in the joint statement. [end recording]

The reporter exposed and condemned the criminal acts that the South Korean rulers have committed by flagrantly trampling underfoot the basic spirit of the 4 July joint statement and running counter to peace and peaceful reunification.

Stressing that the South Korean rulers' treacherous and treasonous act of trampling underfoot and running counter to the agreements of the 4 July joint statement has reached a more grave stage in the eighties, the reporter revealed that the South Korean puppets not only have suspended all North-South dialogues and constantly aggravated tension in the country, but have also frantically run wild to create two Koreas outside the country.

Saying that at a time when the entire nation and the peace-loving people of the world urgently want peace on the Korea peninsula and its peaceful reunification the South Korean rulers are openly revealing their heinous attempt to ignite another fratricidal war in this land and are frantically perpetrating the new war provocation maneuvers, the reporter stressed that this is indeed a criminal act which cannot escape curse and condemnation at home and abroad.

Exposing and condemning the Chon Tu-hwan ring's frantic act of seeking antagonism, confrontation, and war between the North and South and its brutal suppression of the patriotic democratic forces in South Korea which are calling for independence, democracy, and reunification, the reporter continued:

[Being recording] Because of the brutal suppression of the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique, a miserable situation in which cities are covered with tear gas and streets are stained with the people's blood has been created in South Korea. More than 15,000 citizens were arrested and detained and numerous people were seriously wounded or mercilessly killed in only 15 days.

This brutal suppression by the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u is not only an intolerable act of human butchery trampling underfoot human rights and democracy, but is also a cursed treacherous act of creating deep discord within the nation and destroying national unity.

All facts clearly show that the South Korean puppet clique is precisely the group of national traitors who are opposing the line of independence and pursuing the line of relying on foreign forces while viciously trampling underfoot the 4 July North-South joint statement, who are opposing national

unity and peace, who are seeking confrontation and war, who are opposing reunification, and who are seeking permanent division.

All criminal acts of the South Korean rulers who have traversed the road of treachery and treason while trampling underfoot the 4 July North-South joint statement have been caused by the behind-the-scenes manipulation of the U.S. imperialists.

It was the U.S. imperialists who wrote the scenario of the 23 June special statement, a declaration for permanent national division, for the Yusin dictator, following the publication of the 4 July joint statement. It was also the U.S. imperialists who abetted the Chon Tu-hwan ring to cruelly kill with tanks and armored vehicles the patriotic people of Kwangju who rose up in the uprising for independence, democracy, and reunification.

It was the U.S. imperialists who have driven the hard-won North-South dialogue, which aroused great interest among the people at home and abroad, into a state of suspension by staging the criminal "Team Spirit" joint military exercises. It is also the U.S. imperialists who are aggravating the situation in our country and who are increasing the danger of war, a nuclear war, here.

For the U.S. imperialists to drive the South Korean puppets into the road of trampling underfoot the 4 July North-South joint statement proceeds from their criminal aim to hold on to South Korea as their military base for aggression by opposing national reconciliation, unity, and reunification between the North and South and by dividing our country permanently.

As the struggle of the South Korean people of all strata, including youths and students, for independence, democracy, and reunification has been further expanded recently, the U.S. imperialists, proceeding from such a heinous design, not only have opposed our country's reunification, but have also supported and backed the maneuvers for long-term office of the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring which is now frantic for the maneuvers for fascist dictatorship and war while showing as if they were interested in democratic development in South Korean outwardly.

I, in the name of all of the Korean people who urgently desire the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, sternly condemn the U.S. imperialists who have blocked our country's reunification and the South Korean rulers who have sought anticommunist confrontation, fascist suppression, war, and permanent division while reversing the 4 July joint statement which was solemnly declared before the nation. [applause]

The 15 years since the publication of the 4 July joint statement was the continuation of days of struggle of the broad masses of people and the opposition forces in South Korea for independence, democracy, and reunification.

South Korean youths, students, and people of all strata have consistently staged the struggle for democratic development of South Korean society and for the country's reunification, including the October resistance for democracy and the May uprising of Kwangju. In the course of such struggle, they have fully demonstrated their desire and will for independence, democracy, and reunification.

In particular, the South Korean youths, students, and people have recently staged the consistent struggle against the so-called 13 April decision which legalized the DJP maneuvers to prolong the dictatorship. This struggle has been rapidly expanded into an anti-U.S. and antifascist mass movement with the nomination of No Tae-u as a presidential candidate on 10 June as a blasting fuse.

Mass demonstrations, participated in by youths, students, workers, office workers, other citizens of all strata, and personages from religious circles, academia, press circles, literature and art circles, law circles, political circles, and social circles--totaling more than 3 million --swept 37 cities, including Seoul and Cheju, and all colleges and universities throughout South Korea. More than 1 million people participated in the grand peace march held on 26 June to oppose the dictatorship.

In defiance of the brutal suppression of the military dictators, demonstrators staged an indomitable struggle, chanting slogans calling for the withdrawal of the 13 April decision, the abolition of the decision to protect the current Constitution, the overthrowing of the dictatorship, the revision of the Constitution for a direct presidential election system, amnesty and reinstatement, the release of all detainees, the stop of the U.S. interference, the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialists, and national reunification. They staged fierce stone-throwing battles confronting more than 100,000 combat policemen who were mobilized to suppress the demonstrations. They not only attacked and destroyed police boxes, the puppets' government offices, and the DJP's local branch offices, but also burned police vehicles and equipment.

In particular, the demonstrators called the United States to account for its responsibility in having patronized and encouraged the dictatorial politics and condemned its interference in South Korea's domestic affairs. They also called for the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea and burned the U.S. flag.

The uprising masses gallantly struggled and fully demonstrated their indomitable fighting spirit and heroic courage even under the war-like circumstances in which the class-A emergency alert had been issued, wholesale arrests were being perpetrated, and tear gas rained down. Citizens on the streets encouraged and supported the uprising masses by treating wounded demonstrators and by providing food and water.

Through their stubborn struggle, the uprising masses drove the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique into uncontrollable uneasiness and far and dealt

serious blows to the dictatorial politics. Thus, they have dealt great and serious blows to the U.S. imperialists' colonial and fascist rule.

The June struggle was a patriotic and democratic anti-U.S. and antifascist popular resistance to oppose fascism and dictatorship, to win democratic rights and freedom, to repel foreign forces' interference and aggression, and to achieve national dignity and sovereignty. [applause]

Not only has the June popular resistance shown clearly to the forces of aggression and treachery that the rule by fist is by no means almighty and how strong are the masses of people who are firmly rallied as one to achieve the cause of justice, but has also clearly proved that the main force determining the development of history in South Korea is precisely the masses of people.

The resistance has also shown that nothing can block the strengthening of the masses of people struggling for independence. The oppressors who have found it difficult to put up with the strong resistance of the masses of people have finally fallen to their knees in surrender before the uprising masses.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring, which has perpetrated all sorts of tyranny under the protection of the United States for the past 7 years while stopping at nothing to realize a long term of office, announced a special declaration and a special statement in succession and withdrew the 13 April step, which it had so stubbornly advocated, in such a way as to pledge a constitutional revision in favor of a direct presidential election system, amnesty and reinstatement, release of detainees, and revision of the Basic Press Law. Thus, the Chon Tu-hwan ring must inevitably submit to the demands of the masses of people, although belatedly.

For the South Korean dictator, who had sought constitutional revision for a while but soon returned to the stand of protecting the current Constitution, to return to the stand of revising the current Constitution again and finally to have to agree to constitutional revision for the direct presidential election system and to accept the primary democratic demands of the masses of people is precisely not only a result of the heroic resistance of the broad masses of people of all strata, including youths and students, but is also the noticeable [chumok halmanhan] first victory attained by the democratic forces on the path leading to independence, democracy, and reunification.

We take this opportunity to extend our warm compatriotic support and encouragement as the same nation to the South Korean people of all strata, youths, students, workers, farmers, intellectuals, religious personages, and democratic personages who are recording a brilliant chapter in the history of the South Korean people's sacred anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle and who are heroically struggling. [applause]

Comrades, today all the Korean people in the North and South are faced with the historic task of protecting the 4 July joint statement, the nation's common reunification platform, and to expedite the country's reunification at

the earliest possible date according to the three principles of national reunification.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Our country's reunification should be realized under the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification, and great national unity which has been clarified in the historic 4 July North-South joint statement.

The 4 July joint statement, which has been agreed upon between the two sides of the North and South and which has been declared to the world as the nation's common reunification platform, can by no means be revoked due to someone's breach of faith, and the country's reunification should be achieved under the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification, and great national unity at any cost.

To achieve the country's reunification under the independent principles of national reunification clarified in the 4 July joint statement, U.S. imperialist aggression forces should be withdrawn from South Korea and the U.S. interference with South Korea's domestic affairs should be put to an end.

The U.S. imperialists are the ringleaders who occupied our country and who divided it in two immediately after national liberation. They are also our implacable enemies who have trampled underfoot our nation's sovereignty and hindered the country's reunification by holding on to South Korea as a military base of the U.S. global strategy and by enforcing the colonial and military fascist rule for more than 40 years.

Historic experiences have shown that as long as the U.S. forces are left intact in South Korea and the U.S. interference with South Korea's domestic affairs continues, genuine democracy cannot be established, and the country's peaceful reunification cannot be achieved. The current South Korean situation has clearly proven this once again.

As has been known to the world, as the South Korean political situation has become so serious this time that the United States has begun to openly interfere with domestic affairs in South Korea and has rolled up its sleeves and has not taken the South Korean people's anti-U.S. sentiment and world public opinion into consideration.

The South Korean rulers have come up with so-called political measures to resolve the current situation and, thus, have changed their attitude from protecting the current Constitution to a constitutional revision for a direct presidential election system was in fact the result of such interference and behind-the-scenes manipulation of the United States.

Standing at the crossroads, determining whether or not to release the lump of meat called South Korea, their last colony on the Asian Continent, or whether or not to continuously bite it, the U.S. imperialists had to act as if they were supporting democratic development in South Korea. However, the real

interest of the United States lies not in enforcing democracy in South Korea but in maintaining and prolonging the military fascist dictatorship there.

For Reagan to have sent Chon Tu-hwan an urgent directive which called for dialogue for compromise and to have sent such U.S. Government officials as an undersecretary of state and an assistant secretary of state to the spot in a bid to wage behind-the-scene operations for the execution of his directive preceded from his double-dealing tactics to maintain the colonial and fascist dictatorship.

Considering these facts, we cannot deny that any hasty expectation and delusion of the South Korean rulers' advertisement of constitutional revision certainly involve the danger which can spoil many things.

The imperialists, by nature, do not give democracy to anyone as a gift. It is the imperialists' invariable nature to trample underfoot the people's demands and to maintain a dictatorship in a bid to maintain their colonial rule.

If there are imperialists who present democracy to the people, they are not imperialists. Imperialists never give up their domination unless they are expelled.

As long as the U.S. imperialists' domination and their military occupation continue in South Korea, any democratic development cannot be expected. This is only natural. The South Korean people should not have any delusions about the United States and should struggle continuously and resolutely to withdraw the U.S. imperialist aggression forces from South Korea and to put an end to the U.S. interference in South Korea's domestic affairs by holding higher the banner of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence.

To achieve the country's reunification according to the principle of peaceful reunification that has been clarified in the 4 July joint statement, the country's tension should be alleviated and its peace should be preserved.

The criminal war provocation maneuvers by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean fascist clique have become the root cause of aggravating tension in our country and of bringing confrontation and the danger of war to our country.

The South Korean people of all strata who treasure the future of the country and the nation should more actively stage the struggle to check and frustrate the war provocation maneuvers by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean rulers and to remove and military confrontation and tension between the North and South.

To achieve the country's reunification according to the principle of great national unity which has been clarified in the 4 July joint statement, the anticommunist confrontation maneuvers should be checked and the military fascist rule should be terminated in South Korea.

Anticommunism is the slogan of confrontation which is incompatible with national unity and reunification. The fascist dictatorship is a companion of war which destroys national reconciliation and unity and which drives the nation into disaster.

The military dictators' adoption of a direct presidential election system does not mean precisely the enforcement of democracy. This is a fact that the South Korean people themselves have realized through their experiences. The South Korean people have won the first victory in their struggle against the dictatorship; however, their goal for democratization has not yet been achieved. The dictatorial system in South Korea still exists. The dictators are still alive there. The problem lies not in the rulers' pledge for democratization but in putting it into practice.

The South Korean people have heard numerous pledges from the successive rulers in the past. However, they have never seen the pledges realized and put into practice.

While pledging that he would not take office again and will step down from power by transferring the government to civilian politicians after the completion of his tenure, the previous dictator also attempted his wild ambition for long-term office by going so far as to revise the Constitution to be elected to a third term.

History has never seen a dictatorship down from power by himself, handing it over to others. In connection with the measures to resolve the current situation in South Korea, the democratic forces of South Korea now assert that deeds are more important than words. This is only too righteous.

World public opinion also views the measures to resolve the situation that the South Korean rulers have come up with as temporary retreating tactics for the Olympics and correctly indicates that one should wait and see if there are any practical results from the measures. This is the same thing as warning that one should not be foiled by the retreating tactics, which are a result of the inextricable crisis.

Democracy should be won only through the people's struggle. The South Korean people of all strata should not only enhance alertness to the South Korean rulers' pledge and solidify their first victory attained in the June resistance, but should also struggle continuously and stubbornly until their basic goal has been achieved. Thus, they should achieve genuine democracy without fail. [applause]

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean rulers should realize that as long as the colonial and fascist dictatorship continues in South Korea the South Korean people's resistance consciousness will not vanish and their struggle for freedom and democracy will not end.

If the South Korean rulers continue to fail to eliminate their wrong habit and practice of deceiving the people and attempt to take a breather through their advertisement for constitutional revision, this is a big miscalculation.

The Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring has admitted its political mistake, though belatedly, by withdrawing the 13 April decision in the face of nationwide resistance by the masses of people. Accordingly, it has come to have no face nor basis to stay in power any longer.

The South Korean dictators should step down from power as called for by the people. The United States must have clearly witnessed through the current resistance that the South Korean people have not died but are still alive, even after the more than 40 years of colonial and fascist rule, and that they are by no means obedient sheep which can be tamed at will.

The U.S. imperialists should take their dominating and interfering hands off South Korea and withdraw from there before they are expelled in their face of the greater anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle by the South Korean people.

We have shown our peace-loving stand this time again through actual deeds; in the future, too, even if some situation is created in South Korea, we will not intervene in it by force.

The most reasonable way that our nation can realize the long-cherished desire for reunification without fighting against each other is to found a confederal republic, leaving the ideologies and systems existing in the North and South as they are. [applause]

All Korean compatriots at home and abroad should firmly unite on a nationwide scale, transcending the differences in ideologies, ideals, and systems and vigorously struggle to found one independent, neutral, unified, and sovereign fatherland--the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

Today, the people in the northern half of the Republic are faced with a heavy but honorable task in their struggle to accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Upholding the great leader's historic policy speech at the First Session of the Eighth SPA, all of the working people should not only effect a new revolutionary upsurge in the implementation of the Third 7-Year Plan to expedite the complete victory of socialism, but should also further accelerate the cause of modelling the whole society after the chuche idea by vigorously carrying out the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural.

We should be more vigilant against the reckless maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets, who have revoked the 4 July joint statement and who have been frantic for permanent national division and for provoking a new war, and should always work and live in a revolutionary manner and under a strained and mobilized posture.

There will be only victory and glory on the future path of our people, who are advancing along the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the genius of the revolution and the run of the nation, and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, the sagacious leader of our party and the people.
[applause]

Let all of us firmly rally around the great leader and the dear comrade leader [chidoja] and more vigorously struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and for the final completion of the chuche cause.
[applause] [End recording]

/6662

CSO: 4110/199

CPRF DENOUNCES SOUTH KOREAN AUTHORITIES

SK210809 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0800 GMT 21 Jun 87

[Text] Pyongyang 21 June (KCNA)--The secretariat of the committee for the peaceful reunification of the fatherland in information No. 396 issued on 20 June, says that the South Korean authorities would be unable to keep refusing to give a satisfactory reply to our 7-point open questionnaire.

Contained in our open questionnaire are fundamental and important matters related to the reunification of the country and the destiny of the nation and decisive of the prospect of detente, dialogue and peace on the Korean peninsula, notes the information.

It says that the South Korean authorities have not given a reply to our open questionnaire and, further, at the "advisory meeting on the policy of peaceful unification" held on 3 June the traitor Chon Tu-hwan himself turned up and cried again for "unification" based on the "liberal democratic system." This, it remarks, is a renewed confirmation of their basic stand to start a war against the North to extend the colonial fascist ruling system in South Korea up to the northern half by strength.

It continues:

Moreover, the fascist clique is lately bestially suppressing students and people of various strata who shout "our desire is reunification" and "we desire reunification." This is one more anti-national crime totally denying reunification.

The South Korean authorities are now following the road of all out anti-Communist confrontation, wrecking even the slight chance of the North-South dialogue.

This is clearly proved by the fact that the Chon Tu-hwan, No Tae-u group is deliberately aggravating the situation, vociferously clamouring about fictitious "armed provocation" and "obstruction to the Olympics" on our part.

It is none other than the U.S. imperialists who are encouraging such crime of the South Korean puppets in denying dialogue, peace and reunification, stresses the information.

/12913

CSO: 4100/248

SEOUL CITY PLANS 50-DAY FESTIVAL BEFORE OLYMPICS

Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 2 Jul 87 p 3

[Text]

Mammoth festivities commemorating the 1988 Seoul Summer Olympics were finalized yesterday by Seoul city administration to be performed for 50 days beginning Aug. 17, next year.

All in 16 kinds of event in four fields will be held during the period. They include Han River festival, street festival, exhibitions and theatrical performances, according to the city administration.

Sixty-seven experts have helped the city prepare the festival programs.

Han Riverside festival will be staged along the riverside highlighted by end, such video and laser shows.

Traditional art performance like Chajon-nori and boat race, will also be offered to the public on the playgrounds along the riverside between Sept. 13 and 16.

Meanwhile, street festival will be staged on the street on Taehangno, and the roads across the nation where the Olympic torch is expected to pass through.

The street festival will be held between Sept. 16 and 17 during the torch delivery period and between Sept. 22 and 25 at the Chongno street and City Hall Plaza.

In the meantime, seven kinds of exhibitions will take place around Namdaemun (South Gate), Itaewon and Insa-dong in downtown Seoul.

A total of some 1,000 relics of Paekche Dynasty which have been excavated from the Han River basin are to be on display during the period.

/9274

CSO: 4100/273

OLYMPICS

KIM HA-CHONG SPEAKS ON KWANGBOK SPORTS FACILITIES

SK070901 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0000 GMT 4 Jul 87

[Speech by Kim Ha-chong, vice chairman of the State Construction Committee, at the second day afternoon session meeting for general mobilization to carry out the 3d 7-Year Plan held in Pyongyang on 3 July--portions recorded]

[Text] [Begin recording] Comrades, today, as all the workers throughout the country are vigorously advancing to carry out the 3d 7-Year Plan ahead of schedule, our builders of Kwangbok Street, upholding the farsighted plan to build the capital mapped out by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, are each day creating miracles and innovations that astonish the world.

In less than a year, since we began construction, our builders of Kwangbok Street have built a road 100 meters wide and 15 ri long from (Palgol) to the Mangyongdae forked road; have completed construction of many of approximately 260 buildings and are accelerating interior finishing work; and have attained brilliant achievements in shaping the grand appearance of the Angol Sports Village, the Nungnado Stadium, approximately 25,000 residences, the Children's Palace, the Youth Theater, the Grand Theater, the Angol Hotel, and other public buildings.

Whenever we stand on top of the 33-story Youth Hotel, completed in less than 5 months since we began its ground work, and look down at the stadiums and gymnasiums; the Children's Palace; the Grand Theater and other cultural facilities; hotels and other service facilities; and high-rise apartment buildings, the total floor space of which totals approximately 4 million square meters of the 18 million square meters of the vast Kwangbok Street construction area, we cannot but be overwhelmed by the unusual wisdom and courage the dear leader Comrade Chong-il, who drew a brilliant blueprint for building the capital on an unprecedentedly grand and large scale and who exercised wise leadership in grandly and brilliantly building Pyongyang, the heart of the chuche fatherland. [applause]

The dear leader [Chinaehanun chidoja], Comrade Kim Chong-il who had earlier mapped out a farsighted plan to build the capital, built, in the capital of Pyongyang, such grand and brilliant monumental buildings as the Chuche Tower, the Triumphal Arch, the Grand People's Study Hall, and Changkwan Street, as well as modern residences and public buildings where our people can fully

enjoy their cultural and artistic lives. Even dissatisfied with this, at the end of the 1980's, after invoking our workers, he unfurled a brilliant plan designed to further grandly and brilliantly build Pyongyang, our capital.
[end recording]

He pointed out: After checking many times the plan drawing and the model picture of Kwangbok Street and the Angol Sports Village, the dear Comrade Chong-il exercised wise leadership in clarifying the principles to be observed without fail in planning construction and in mapping out concrete plans designed to rapidly accelerate construction in the shortest possible period.

He expressed his determination that after deeply recognizing Kwangbok Street being built according to the party's great plan as a monumental creation, which makes the era of labor party shine, he would build all of the buildings on Kwangbok Street to be monumental creations by vigorously waging the struggle to increase quality in construction.

/9599

CSO: 4110/194

DEFINITION, CONCEPT OF 'KUKSI' EXPLORED

Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 2 Apr 87 p 6

[Text] Our "kukxi" [national ideology] is in dispute again. The issue of "kukxi" first became a subject of dispute last year when the NKDP Assemblyman Yu Song-hwan (under arrest) was caught in a tangle because of his National Assembly speech and distribution of his text. On 23 March, the 14th Collegiate Division of Seoul District Criminal Court (under Chief Justice Pak Yong-mu), where Assemblyman Yu is being tried, sent a letter of inquiry on "kukxi" to Professor Kwon Yong-song of Seoul National University's College of Law, Professor Han Wan Sang of Seoul National University's College of Social Sciences, and Professor Chang Ul-byong of Songgyungwan University's College of Social Sciences. After their responses were received on 2 April, the "kukxi" dispute has moved to the court.

The court asked the three professors for their opinions on the following three questions: 1) what is the general concept or definition of "kukxi"? 2) what could be Korea's "kukxi" today? 3) In terms of our "kukxi," how should we regard "peaceful unification [with North Korea]" or "anti-communism"?

Here are their responses.

(1) General Concept or Definition of "Kukxi"

Professor Kwon Yong-song (College of Law, Seoul National University) -- Since the concept of "kukxi" is not a part of the law nor the constitution, it has never been in academic debate nor should it be a subject for debate. "Kukxi" is such a rare term that it does not even exist in a law dictionary, or in the principles of constitutional law, or in a dictionary of politics, or an encyclopedia. Only a Korean language dictionary defines it as "an ideology, approved by the entire nation to be the principal guide for the country's direction and established as this."

In democratic countries, (a) national ideology or principal guidance which can be a part of the constitution, (b) using the kukxi could cause confusion that kukxi is superior to or equal to the constitution, which is inconsistent with the supreme power of the constitutional law, (c) the concept of kukxi is volatile and can change with people and time. It is also practically impossible to verify the national consensus objectively, and (d)

since kuksi is not a law, its application to the basis of criminal punishment is against both the constitution and the principle of the criminal code of law. Therefore, there is no reason to debate the kuksi in the areas of general law nor constitutional law.

Professor Han Wan-sang (College of Social Sciences, Seoul National University) -- As the term implies, kuksi is the basic policy that is approved by the entire population of a nation. In other words, kuksi is a doctrine or policy that a nation's absolute majority approves. 1) kuksi springs from a spontaneous approval by a nation's absolute majority or entire population as distinguished from an ideology or policy of a particular organization or certain social class. 2) it means principles and foundation of national policies, and 3) it also means the ultimate goal that a nation must achieve. Hence, kuksi is distinguished from the other more methodological types of national policies and can determine the most important national task and ultimate goal.

Professor Chang Ul-byong (College of Social Sciences, Songgyungwan University) -- The "Great Dictionary of Korean Language" defines kuksi as "an ideology approved by the entire nation to be the principal guide for the country's direction and established as such." The question here is whether "a doctrine that is approved by the entire population," including every single individual, can possibly exist. Thus, in reality, it seems appropriate to define kuksi as "a doctrine and its basic administrative policy that are approved by majority of a nation."

Therefore, kuksi stands for a positive value, not a negative value. In other words, kuksi must represent positive concepts such as "freedom" and "peace," and not the negative concepts such as "injustice" and "repression."

(2) What Could Be Korea's Kuksi Today?

Professor Kwon -- three conflicting opinions of kuksi are: 1) for peaceful unification" (by high school textbooks for social science I); 2) "For anti-communism" (by former Prime Minister Kim Chong-pil as written in the 1971 National Assembly conference records); and 3) for free democracy (by the 1966 Supreme Court decision).

I don't think the concept of kuksi is applicable in a democratic country, but my opinion could be that Korea's internal kuksi is principles of free democracy and of a civilized and welfare state while its external kuksi is pacifism.

Here, free democracy means not only a combination of anti-totalitarianism and anti-authoritarianism but also disapproval of all dictatorial systems including communism and fascism. And the pacifism means both peaceful unification and nationalism in terms of Korean peninsula unification policies.

Professor Han -- Korea's kuksi today could be the "democratic republicanism" as expressed by our constitution--in other words, a parliamentary democracy

based on a democratic form of republicanism. That is because the nation's absolute majority approves the parliamentary democracy, and the parliamentary democracy is what Korea should achieve. Therefore, any national policy that restricts parliamentary democracy can be regarded as breaking the kuksi.

Professor Chang -- Kuksi is not something that is permanently fixed, but is something that can change with national confidence over time.

There were times when realization of freedom was regarded as the ultimate goal, and there were times when realization of equality was given the highest positive value.

But our permanent kuksi, if it exists, could be "realization of democracy." Even if the meaning and quality of democracy might change over time, the "realization" of democracy itself is a positive value that we must always seek, and could be regarded as a permanent kuksi of Korea.

(3) In Terms of Our Kuksi, How Should We Regard "Peaceful Unification [with North Korea]" or "Anti-communism"?

Professor Kwon -- I am not sure whether these terms carry equivalent concepts to kuksi, but both "peaceful unification" and "anti-communism" could be considered as part of kuksi in terms of a national ideology or a guide post. In terms of priority, peaceful unification based on free democracy would be the most desirable method.

However, under two extremely different systems, a peaceful unification inevitably calls for negotiation between them. That is why the Korean Government said in its joint South-North statement of 4 July, "We must pursue a great national unification as one race beyond differences in thoughts, ideologies and systems." Further, President Chon Tu-hwan said in his national speech in January 1982, "Insofar as either South or North Korea insists upon its own method of unification based on its own thoughts, ideology and system, unification can never be realized."

If we are to realize the meaning of peaceful unification seriously as expressed in President Chon's speech, we come to the conclusion that nobody can insist upon either an all-communist unification or all-democratic unification. Thus, such a peaceful unification will inevitably call for a partial abolition of free democratic elements and a partial adoption of the northern system.

In other words, insofar as realization of peaceful unification is concerned, any partial adoption of the northern system, even if it is inevitable, must be understood as part of a broad strategy, and cannot be censured as pro-communist.

Professor Han -- Relationship between Kuksi as Parliamentary Democracy and Anti-communism -- The parliamentary democracy as kuksi is both an objective and foundation of policies, while anti-communism serves as a method to

realize the objective. This becomes clear if we consider the fact that the nation's absolute majority approves of the necessity of anti-communism in order to achieve parliamentary democracy, but nobody believes anti-communism itself calls for adoption of democracy. Therefore, if the actual implementation of an anti-communism policy results in restriction of activities of parliamentary democracy and the people's basic rights, the policy itself has a self-destructive effect.

Relationship between Unification and Anti-communism -- To the Korean people, a peaceful unification of their country is the nation's supreme task and a long-cherished desire. We are all touched by the song "Our wish is unification..." because unification carries the characteristics of *kuksi* that arouses a national sympathy.

Even textbooks make it clear that peaceful unification is *kuksi*. Anti-communism as a methodological value is again distinguished from *kuksi* in that the volume of national sympathy that might be associated with a phrase "our wish is anti-communism" is not so great as the national sympathy expressed in the phrase "our wish is unification."

In sum, the three items--parliamentary democracy, peaceful unification and anti-communism--are all important, but the most important of all is the parliamentary democracy while other measures and policies possess methodological values.

Professor Chang -- To begin with, it is inappropriate to consider anti-communism as *kuksi*. Anti-communism might be considered as a tool for "realization of democracy," which is *kuksi*, but anti-communism itself cannot be *kuksi*. This is because *kuksi* must be a positive value, but anti-communism is a negative value. Usage of anti-communism as *kuksi* in the past is due to exaggerations of an old ideology from the cold-war era.

I think it is all right to consider "peaceful unification" as *kuksi*. Above all things, "peaceful unification" is not only a long-cherished national wish of the majority of our country but also possesses a positive value. At the same time, "realization of democracy," which might be considered as a permanent *kuksi*, faces serious difficulties where national unification still remains unattained. Since a peaceful unification of the nation is the supreme task for the "realization of democracy," it would not be inconsistent to consider "peaceful unification" as *kuksi*.

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CSO: 4107/169

POLITICAL STYLE OF NO TAE-U CHARACTERIZED

Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 10 Jun 87 p 3

[Article by Yi To-song: "Candidate No's Political Style and His Aides"]

[Text] Since Chairman No Tae-U first made his debut in the political arena, it appears that he and his aides have given foremost consideration to projecting No's political image as a "moderate" as much as possible.

Naturally, this has to do with No's own character and temperament. But the political consideration that it is desirable to soften the "tough guy image" usually attached to soldiers-turned-politicians must have entered their minds.

The foreign newspapers, which are relatively ungenerous when describing persons in the ruling circle, reported on the 4th, when No emerged as a presidential candidate, that he had a "warm and mild personality" (AFP [Agency France Presse] very tolerant of the opposition and is a person whom you can easily talk to" (THE NEW YORK TIMES); and that "he projects, unlike a typical soldier, a moderate image, and attaches importance to dialogue with the opposition parties" (Japan's SANKEI SHIMBUN). Judging from these reports, the efforts made by him and his staff appear to have won approval.

The end of February 1985, when he assumed the chairmanship of the Democratic Justice Party (DJP), was the time when the atmosphere of "party cleanup" was sweeping the party in the wake of the 12 February general election shock.

At the time, No displayed a positive attitude toward party reform and intra-party democratization. He remarked: "In the 12 February general election, we failed to receive the support of much of the middle class, which is yearning for stability. We must review whether the party and the government, which are like the two pillars of the government machinery, had made every effort." He also said: "We must move away from the myopic way of viewing the other party only as an opposition party and we must view the other party as a well-intentioned competitor with which we must discuss national politics jointly through active and calm dialogue in the National Assembly, the hall of politics."

As his name has frequently been mentioned since the start of the Fifth Republic, he is not an unfamiliar personality, but this attitude that No took as soon as he made his debut in politics has attracted the attention of the political world, and it has been the secret of this political style up to the time when he merged as a presidential candidate.

Of course, the process of such image building does not seem to have been easy and smooth.

When the atmosphere of party reform suffered a severe blow, he became hesitant and was criticized for and accused of being "indecisive" and "only concerned with his own conduct." Although it is difficult to determine for sure how No took these criticisms, it is possible that he was in a delicate situation.

Not only was it difficult for No, who was under the command of the man in power, to express his own views, even though he had long been the front-runner among the successors, but there was also very little room for the argument for moderation under the turbulent political conditions.

Therefore, No's style was necessarily constrained in party operations and in personal relations. Nevertheless, for the past 2 years as chairman of the DJP, No has left behind a few relatively distinctive images.

What should be pointed out first of all is his effort to appear as much as possible as a man removed from authoritarian ways. As he described himself--that he "likes to listen since he has big ears"--he prefers listening to talking at gatherings, and he likes a roundtable conference room setting, which does not make distinctions between superiors and subordinates. These are specific examples of his outwardly visible styles.

According to his close associates, No's organizational and managerial style is that he, instead of handing down his ideas to the organization, arrives at a conclusion on the basis of the opinions of the rank and file, and once he reaches a conclusion, he rarely wavers. In this connection, No once remarked that he has "run an organization on the belief that two ordinary men who value harmony are preferable to a single genius."

No's temperament is well reflected in his choice of brain trusts. In his 2 years as chairman of the DJP, No has paid more attention to amicably leading the public organization centered around core party officials than to creating a separately functioning organization.

If I must name the party members who frequent the party chairman's office, they are the following: Secretary General Yu Chun-ku, who is the key man of the party and political operations; the majority leader in the National Assembly, Yu Han-tong; the elitist-type assemblymen from the national constituency, Kim Chong-in, Hyun Hong-chu, and Choe Pyong-yul, who assist No from the National Policy Research Institute; his longtime friend, Assemblyman Yu Hak-sung; and Assemblyman Kang Yong-sik and Yi Pyong-ki former diplomat who has assisted No since he served as minister of political affairs in 1981), both of whom serve as the party chairman's aides.

Though there are some individual differences, most of them can be categorized as being in a moderate group within the ruling circle. This shows indirectly the inclination of No.

Another aspect that we cannot leave out is, as he himself and his associates often stress, his political style of "perseverance and moderation."

Whenever he was confronted with complex situations such as the campus stability law crisis, debates on the constitutional revision, and the indictment and arrest of National Assembly members, which brought the political situation to great turmoil, No repeated, as if it were a habit, the words, "it takes courage to be patient."

According to a close associate, when the New Democratic Korea Party members in the National Assembly launched a frontal attack during the interpellation at the opening session of the National Assembly in May 1985 by bringing up the "12 February incident" and the "Kwangchu Incident," No calmly stared at the speakers and said as he left his seat as soon as the plenary session was over that "I cannot bear to listen," as if he was talking to himself.

The target of No's patience is primarily the opposition. However, sometimes it sounds as though he is airing his frustrations with the ruling circle to which he belongs.

At any rate, it is too early to tell what sort of change the moderate policy and patience that No has displayed will bring about in the relationship with the resistance forces in this most difficult political crisis.

As long as the line drawn by No in dealings with the opposition is clear, as seen in the case of the 13 April decision, while he stresses dialogue as his political style, there is a very tight outlet for a breakthrough in compromise.

It will be interesting to note what sort of political acumen No will display and how much flexibility he will have as a candidate--a candidate who said that he "believed in a miracle at the edge of cliff," and who has taken an interest in "giving another chance" instead of closing the door even at dead-end situations.

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CSO: 4107/202

EMERGENCE, IMPACT OF THIRD POLITICAL FORCE DISCUSSED

Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 7 Jul 87 p 9

[Article by reporter Kim Chin-kuk: "The 'Chaeya' Group as the Third Political Force: Its Organization and Movers"]

[Text] Lately it has become impossible not to mention the "chaeya" group as an important force in domestic politics. [The term "chaeya" literally means "out of office/power" or "the outs" in general; its reference is broader than the term "yadang" which refers specifically to "opposition political parties." For the sake of clarity and differentiation, "chaeya" is translated as "popular opposition" herein.]

Although the "chaeya" or the "popular opposition" is a concept relative to the term "chaejo" or "in office/power" and it has existed in all countries at all times, the popular opposition that warrants close attention politically in today's South Korea originated during the "Yusin" era of the late President Pak Chong-hui and has gained momentum since the turn of the 1980's.

At the onset, prominent figures and concerned individuals from all walks of life, who were opposed to the Yusin policies, organized the National Council for the Restoration of Democracy; separately, oppressed intellectuals, men of culture, youths, and students, acting either as organized entities or as sporadic action groups, began waging their struggles for democratization and human rights by opposing or otherwise criticizing the regime then in power.

Coming into the 1980's, these popular opposition elements became more clearly defined as organized bodies under numerous names and their activities gained intensity; after several phases of ups and downs, they have finally organized themselves into a panopposition movement known as the People's Movement Headquarters today.

The influence and the appearance of the popular opposition have varied depending on the conditions of the times. When things are calm, the very existence of the popular opposition is hardly noticed; but, the more critical the situation--e.g., presence of a political crisis, the stronger the voice and the influence of the popular opposition will tend to be.

By taking advantage of the widespread antipathy among the people against the "13 April" event and by raising such simple slogans as "Put an end to constitutional protectionism" and "Down with dictatorship" as moral justifications, the People's Movement Headquarters has unified the popular opposition, which had been divided and unable to speak in one voice, and by linking up with the student sector it has finally succeeded in drawing out the support of the public in general.

The move toward formation of a panopposition movement began late last year when, goaded by the torture incident involving Chairman Kim Kun-t'ae of the League of Youths for Democratization Movement, organizations such as the New Korea Democratic Party, the Catholic Church, the Democratic Writers Association, and the Coalition of People's Movements for Democratic Reunification, acting under the leadership of the Protestant Church, established the Joint Countermeasure Committee for the Prevention of Tortures and Pro-Communist Schemes. Later, on 22 April this year, a group of 28 popular-opposition figures including Mr Ham Sok-hon, Pastor Pak Hyong-kyu, Catholic priests, and Buddhist bonzes, as they were beginning a sit-in demonstration in protest of the constitutional protectionism, reached an agreement for the formation of a consultative body for the people's movements.

In contrast to the National Council for the Restoration of Democracy which was organized in 1974 mainly by a small group of men of repute as a constitutional reform movement demanding the abolition of the Yusin Constitution, the People's Movement Headquarters was launched by a body of promoters numbering 2,264, all of whom are men of influence in their respective organizations; thus, this organization can be viewed truly as a panopposition coalition, not just in name but in substance as well.

Any doubt about this dissipates if one takes a look at the lineup of the organization's leadership group. Nearly all leading figures of popular opposition organizations are included in the makeup of its board of advisers and 11-man co-chairmen's group; for instance, serving on the board of advisers are Mr Ham Sok-hon, Buddhist bonze Kang Sok-chu, Pastor Mun Ik-hwan, Archbishop Yun Kong-hui, KNCC representative Kim Chi-kil, Co-chairman Kim Tae-chung of the Council for the Promotion of Democratization, President Kim Yong-sam of the Reunification Democratic Party, attorney Kim Un-ho and attorney Hong Nam-sun.

One especially noteworthy feature evident in the leadership lineup is the active participation in the movement by religious groups such as the Catholic Church and the Buddhist sector.

In addition to the leadership groups cited above, a 32-man standing executive committee, chaired by Pastor O Ch'ung-il, has the responsibility for the handling of the day-to-day affairs of this organization.

The People's Movement Headquarters, which has already organized the Artisans Cooperative Committee, plans to organize two more such committees soon--one for the farmers' group, the other for the workers' group. The movement is currently in the process of establishing its provincial-level headquarters in

special municipalities, cities under direct control of the national government, and provinces; local chapters in cities, districts, and wards; and basic-level committees in "Up-," "Myon-," and "Dong"-level subdivisions. By August, when the organization-building work is to be completed, the total membership is expected to reach more than 20,000. Thus, the popular opposition is undergoing a transformation in character as compared with the old popular opposition which was seen by the government side as "a mere handful of people."

The government and the ruling party have always maintained that the popular opposition, although comprised of as many as 56 organizations, has a net membership of only a few hundred persons because some individuals belong to many of the component organizations. As a matter of fact, during the Yusin era, the term "popular opposition" referred to a small number of anti-establishmentarians.

But with the spread of student activism, the popular opposition continued to grow quantitatively as well as qualitatively, gradually amassing strength all along the cross section of the society. In October 1983, some 120 veterans of the student movement launched the League of Youths for Democratization Movement; this was quickly followed by successive formation of some 100 organizations representing all segments of the society.

In 1984, the need for coordination of division of responsibilities among and joint struggles by these organizations led to the formation of the People's Democratic Movement Council and the People's Congress for Democratic Reunification; then, in March 1985, these two umbrella organizations were consolidated into the Coalition of People's Movements for Democratic Reunification.

Between the Coalition of People's Movements for Democratic Reunification and the People's Movement Headquarters there is considerable overlapping in their memberships; further, their departmental and regional setups are based on the same organizational principle. Nevertheless, the former, being a coalition of those individual organizations playing the vanguard roles in the implementation of the people's democratic reunification movement, has been the target of concentrated containment efforts by the government; as a result, its organization has weakened considerably. By comparison, the latter can be credited for having successfully effected an alliance of those popular-opposition groups that had become energized by the common goals of opposing the dictatorship and fighting for a democratic constitution--goals that had struck their responsive chords.

Those working at the People's Movement Headquarters have joined the organization in their individual capacity although they already belong to various other organizations. Their parent organizations may be classified into the following general categories: religion, labor, youths, cultural, women, farmers, and urban poor; these are mostly regional organizations.

Delicate is the relationship between the People's Movement Headquarters and the Reunification Democratic Party. Although President Kim Yong-sam of the

party is one of the advisers and a co-chairman of the People's Movement Headquarters, the relationship between the two groups may be described as parallel. Although both are stressing the need for solidarity, Kim's political party is insisting on maintaining its independent action while the People's Movement Headquarters is anxious to have more influence over the party.

The People's Movement Headquarters is not a political force out to take power; thus, it bears not political but moral responsibility for the consequences of its activity. Moreover, unlike political parties that fight as much as compromise in order to achieve their goal of winning power, this is an organization that wages a fight of no compromise for a given objective once it is set-- "democratization," for instance; consequently, it tends to be more radical in its approach than a political party.

The question now is: Will the People's Movement Headquarters be able to sustain its activities in unity and, at the same time, demonstrate its political influence in the days ahead?

Now that the matter of electing a president through direct, popular vote has been settled and is no longer an issue, the more moderate religious sector is taking a "wait and see" attitude, saying that political parties should be given a chance to go forward with the implementation of political agenda, but more radical sectors are already divided in their views: Some are saying that their radical demands should be reflected in the new constitution to be adopted; some are saying that they should transform themselves into a political force by organizing a new political party; some are saying that, in the event of the opposition's failure to agree on a single presidential candidate, they should rally behind Mr Kim Tae-chung.

Furthermore, should the idea--a demand being voiced by Mr Kim Tae-chung--of having those of the popular opposition join the Reunification Democratic Party come to the fore as a real issue, the possibility cannot be ruled out that it would cause cracks within the People's Movement Headquarters as well as among various popular-opposition elements.

Be that as it may, one thing is quite certain--that these popular-opposition forces will have a great deal of influence in nudging the political opposition camp toward agreeing on a single candidate in the upcoming presidential election.

Moreover, should the People's Movement Headquarters succeed in promoting itself for the role of an election-watch group, as was the case with NAMFREL [National Movement for Free Elections] in the Philippines, it will undoubtedly emerge as an influential body to contend with, not only during the election process but on the postelection scene as well!

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DAILY URGES MILITARY TO MAINTAIN NEUTRALITY

SK070718 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 6 Jul 87 p 2

[Editorial: "The Military's Political Neutrality--The Significance of Chairman No Tae-u's Remarks"]

[Text] There are reasons for calling our military forces "the National Army"--wonderful, but complex reasons. By calling them the National Army, we mean to say that the Army is a group the primary mission of which is to defend the country against external aggression, an army of the people and the country that transcends class. Viewed in this light, our Army is essentially different from a "People's Army" that claims to serve a specific class, from a "Liberation Army" that claims to serve politics and revolution, and "the Red Army" that stands for an ideology.

Naturally, the first picture of a national army created in our minds is of neutrality when it comes to politics. This notwithstanding, it is widely known that some military officers have been deeply involved in politics and have taken the lead in shaping the course of political development in our country since the 16 May coup d'etat.

Whether the military's intervention in politics was just and inevitable will be judged by history. However, one thing is clear--the military's involvement in politics is in itself a misfortune and an act far removed from its essential stature.

History shows that the military has always meddled in politics whenever some national political systems were changed and whenever dynasties were in transition. This was inevitable, in view of the nature of the army, an organization that can exercise physical force. Nevertheless, our country has kept a tradition of allowing civilians, with kings and peers as the center, dominate political affairs. For a while soldiers held power in their hands. However, this was only an exception.

The tradition of civilian-led politics became stronger during the Yi Dynasty, as civil officials appointed to local administrative institutions had at their disposal the right to mobilize military forces. At that time, provincial governors held the additional office of military governors. This is a case in point.

Such a tradition can be found as recently as the 19 April uprising when martial law-enforcing troops stood neutral and disobeyed the order to fire at demonstrating masses. Because of the Army's neutral stand, it saved civilian lives by protecting them from the fire of the policemen, while keeping society in order.

Without exception, our Army stood neutral while demonstrations swept across the country during the past month of June. All through June, a month dubbed a period of semi-civil war, every movement made by the military was watched at home and abroad as a decisive factor in determining the course of political development in our country. Nevertheless, the Army did not move to interfere in political affairs, nor was it mobilized toward this end.

This has once again proven that our Army has not only matured, but is also faithful to its own inherent mission.

DJP Chairman No Tae-u's interview with a foreign news magazine has once again borne this out. In an interview with NEWSWEEK, No is quoted as saying: It is for the people to decide who becomes president. The Korean military is the Korean people's military, and it will accept whatever the Korean people decide.

This is very significant in that it was a remark made by a former army general and a responsible political leader in the ruling camp.

It must be remembered that in many countries, military intervention has gone awry in recent years as society becomes diversified and industrialized.

In particular, military rule in Latin America has unanimously trampled underfoot democracy, devastated economies, caused internal division, and ultimately bred ground for the vicious cycle of chaos by inviting outside forces to interfere in the affairs of each individual country.

From a diversified society's point of view, the military is one sector among various parts of society that is in charge of national defense. Therefore, the military should stay in step with other sectors of society by becoming a sector manned by career specialists.

In this connection, the same applies to political sectors. Politics should be handled by specially trained politicians in a way that keeps other sectors of society from interfering.

As implied by Chairman No Tae-u, as long as the military remains neutral, our politics will continue to develop and society will become a well-lighted place.

Our diversified and open society should become one in which all sectors can achieve balanced development in fair play and competition without interfering with each other. When every sector of society is faithful to the mission assigned to it--that is to say, let politicians conduct political affairs, students pursue academic affairs, working people man their workshops, and soldiers take care of military affairs--our community called a country will become stronger and develop further.

KOREAN MADE TEAR GAS BOMB ANALYZED

Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 12 Jun 87 p 10

[Article by Kim Kwang-il]

[Text] Tear Gas Bomb...Agonizing Over Many Injuries; Agonizing Over Lack of Alternative Plan; Not Adhering to "Principle of Firing at High Angle" Is Major Issue; Can Cause Side Effects of Skin Disease and Respiratory Trouble; Exposed Portion of Body Must Be Washed in Soapy Water

Damages caused by tear gas bombs are gradually increasing. There have been injuries caused by bombs or splinters of bomb shells. Many people are suffering from itching reactions or respiratory trouble caused by the tear gas.

Mr Yi Chong-yol (age 20; 2d year class, Department of Business Administration), student at Yonsei University, who was hit in his head from the back by something like a tear gas bomb on 6 June [1987], is lying at death's door. And there were injuries when demonstrations were held on the day when the 10 June Convention was held.

There is always the probability of injuries when tear gas bombs are used, because they are usually fired into large crowds. And, when one gets a direct hit, there is even danger of being killed.

The police take the stand that "today [we] have no other alternative than tear gas bombs to check demonstrators who are throwing gasoline bombs and rocks." However, many point out that use of tear gas bombs must be reduced, and that, if the use of tear gas bombs is unavoidable, maximum attention must be paid to safety. Even among police personnel, not a small number of them say that tear gas bomb casualties can be reduced if the bomb is used selectively.

When firing a SY44 bomb at a short distance, the propellant bomb is loaded in the discharger and fired. In such a case, one is apt to lower the angle and increase the danger that the bomb may cause a direct hit on human body.

The police [regulations] prohibit one from horizontal aiming of the MPG100 gun when firing the SY44 bombs. Aiming angles, as provided by the regulations, are as follows: 35 degrees for a 55 meter distance; 40 degrees for a 70 meter

distance; and 45 degrees for a 60 meter distance. They say that those combat policemen who are not well trained often violate these regulations in hot haste when demonstrators wildly dash toward them.

Mr Kim Chong-p'il (age 21; taking the Sinbang course; 2d-year), a student at the Han'guk Foreign Language University, and Mr Yu Hyon-chong (age 22; taking the Chogyong course; 3d-year), a student at the Kyongwon College, who were injured during a demonstration on 10 June are the examples of injuries made under such circumstances as stated above. Mr Kim got a direct hit on his forehead above his right eye that caused about a 7-cm cut; he had an operation after a blood clot formed there. Mr Yu got a direct hit on the back of his head which took more than 10 stitches.

The "apple" bomb, which is to be thrown by hand, too, is comparatively safe only when it is thrown in such a way in which it will explode in the air about two meters above the head of a group of people. But, once in a while this rule is not observed; and it causes casualties. And many people get injured by splinters of tear gas bomb shells.

Five Kinds of Homemade Bombs, Including "Apple" Bomb

Variety of Tear Gas Bombs: There are five kinds of tear gas bombs: "apple" bomb; SY44 bomb; running fire bomb; "pepper fog"; and MPG100 bomb. Four of these, excluding the MPG100, are used in most cases. They are all manufactured in this country.

For ordinary demonstrations, "apple" bombs and SY44 bombs are most widely used. When it is necessary to disperse groups of people in large-scale demonstrations, running fire bombs and 'pepper fogs' are used.

The name "apple bomb" is derived from the fact that it is the size of and looks like an apple. Its original name is KM25CS1. Its size is small compared to direct hit bombs and its tear gas effect is weak; but when it explodes, about 20 splinters come out and may cause fatal wounds if they hit a person at a short distance. Its performance is better than the M25A2, an import item, which was formerly used. It is to be thrown by hand and the effective distance is about 30 meters.

Since this is used when it is difficult to deal with demonstrators using rifle grenades whose firing range is long, it often explodes at close distance, causing burns or splinter injuries.

When you are exposed to the gas of an "apple bomb," you will feel burning eyes; lot of tears will come out; you will suffer from a nictitating spasm; you will sneeze; you will feel a sense of oppression in your chest; you will cough; and you will feel like vomiting. And, when your skin is wet with sweat as on these summer, your injuries will be more serious.

The SY44 bomb is designed to be fired from a discharger that looks like a rifle. Most injuries from tear gas bombs these days have been caused by this bomb. In order to fire this bomb, one must lift the discharger up to a 45 degree angle for a high-angle fire. However, when the distance between

demonstrators and the quelling unit is short, it becomes impossible to observe this rule and, sometimes, there can be horizontal firing. In such a case, there would be a direct hit from tear gas bombs. The formal name of this bomb is the "SY44 rifle grenade for quelling a riot."

The size and look of this bomb is almost like a can. Its firing range varies with firing angles: 50-70 meters. It is designed so that it will explode in the air about 2 meters above the heads of demonstrators. The number of these bombs used in our country is higher than that of any other tear gas bombs (52 percent): this bomb is being used more often than any other tear gas bombs in quelling demonstrating groups of people.

There are three kinds of this bomb: white powder [bomb], yellow powder [bomb], and green powder [bomb.] Each color powder has its own performance, including causing water blisters (forming blisters), vomiting, and difficulty in breathing. Each color bomb has its own emphasis on one of these diseases which are accompanied by tears and runny noses. Like the "apple bomb," its main ingredient is the CS lacrimatory stuff; so the performance is similar.

The fire bomb is fired in a volley. When it is fired and drops on the ground, it explodes frivolously beyond imagination. Thus demonstrating students call it "a crazy bomb." This fire bomb is released through electrical ignition in a volley of 16 or 32, like rocket bombs. A bomb with a volley of 64 has been developed recently.

Its lacrimatory performance is weaker than other tear gas bombs. But almost no injuries will be inflicted by splinters. It causes fire and smoke. Thus this bomb is used mainly for dispersing groups of people in large-scale demonstrations.

Rubbing Eyes Aggravates Injury

When Exposed to Gas: When exposed to tear gas, your skin feels irritating pain; you will feel pain because of coughing and difficulty in breathing. When it is serious, you may have a nosebleed.

However, these symptoms will be gone by themselves in around 20 minutes or in an hour or so. If you want to get rid of symptoms quickly, it is advisable to get fresh air and then wash the exposed skin with soapy water. If soapy water is not available, even plain clean water will do.

When eyes tear rubbing them will cause more pain. It is better to let the tears flow, then the gas will be washed out by the tears. Tear gas is an organic compound of chlorine and bromine. In an ordinary state, it is not a gas but a liquid in the form of mist or a powder of solid matter. When tear gas is released it is advisable to stand with your back to the wind. Once exposed to tear gas, you are advised to go up to a high place and stand facing in the direction of the wind.

Expert doctors point out that continuous exposure to tear gas may not only cause allergic dermatitis, such as a skin rash or itch, but also aggravate illness in those who have suffered from and are suffering from conjunctivitis, sore throat, bronchitis, and pneumonia.

Expert doctors say that the best way to avoid injury from tear gas is to keep far away from it, and that, when exposed to the gas, there is no cure worth mentioning except for washing with water immediately after exposure.

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CSO: 4107/203

MINISTRY REPORTS FOREIGN INVESTMENT STATISTICS

SK030743 Seoul YONHAP in English 0736 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Text] Seoul, 3 Jul (YONHAP)--Foreign investments in South Korea increased 3.4 times in the first half of this year, the Finance Ministry reported Friday.

During the January-June period, foreigners accounted for 159 cases of investment with a combined total reaching 410 million U.S. dollars, 3.4 times more than the amount for the same period last year.

Foreigners invested 120 million dollars in 83 cases in the first half of 1986.

In addition, foreign investors submitted to the Finance Ministry applications for 87 cases of investment worth 393 million dollars, according to the ministry.

The total amount of foreign investment inclusive of that under application reached 803 million dollars.

The ministry expects that foreign investment for all of 1987 will reach 1 billion dollars at the end of the year, nearly three times last year's total of 354 million dollars.

The ministry attributed the sharp increase in foreign investment to the appreciation of the Japanese yen currency and to the expansion of American and European business efforts in Korea.

The 6-month figure broke down to 180 million dollars in 96 cases by Japanese investors, 88 million dollars in 33 cases by U.S. investors and 84 million dollars in 15 cases by European investors.

Investments in the electric and electronic industry totaled 101 million dollars; investments in tourist hotels amounted to 81 million dollars; and those in machinery reached 64 million dollars.

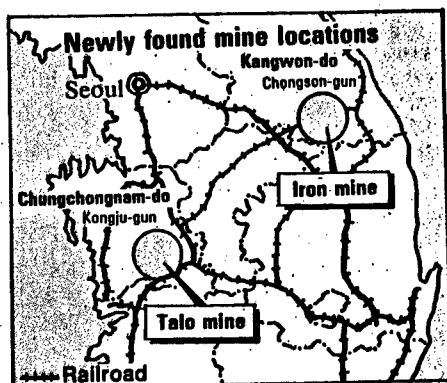
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CSO: 4100/271

HIGH GRADE IRON, TALC DEPOSITS FOUND

Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 23 Jun 87 p 6

[Text]



Iron and talc (magnesium silicate) deposits, claimed to be the largest proven deposits in Korea with a combined potential value of about 1 trillion won, have been discovered by a local prospecting team.

The iron deposit, in Chongson-gun, Kangwon-do, some 200km southeast of Seoul, is estimated at 28 million tons, 22 percent of the country's proven iron deposits of 129 million tons and enough to last 43 years, the Ministry of Energy and Resources said yesterday.

The iron ore is of a very high quality with iron content averaging 50 percent, 17.5 percentage points higher than the nation's average grade of 32.5 percent, and has a potential value of about 602 billion won.

The talc deposit in Kongju-gun, Chungchongnam-do, some 170km southwest of Seoul, is estimated at 10 million tons, enough to last 50 years. The nation had proven talc deposits of 37 million tons prior to the discovery.

The potential value of the talc is 400

billion won at current market price, the ministry said.

The iron and talc veins, uncovered 700 meters and 200 meters underground, respectively, have respective thicknesses of 346 meters and 115 meters.

The nation's average thickness for iron is 6 meters and for talc is 5 meters. The ministry said that in view of the thick veins, the estimated reserves will grow even bigger with additional prospecting.

Korea Mining Promotion Corp., the state-invested mineral resources mining firm who found the deposits, plans to make four more exploratory drillings, covering 1,500 meters.

In view of the geological features of the areas, more iron and talc ores are presumed to lie in deeper locations, the ministry said.

Four exploratory drillings were made to find the ore over the past two years. It took the state-run firm 12 drillings to hit the talc.

The ministry expects to produce 1 million tons of iron and 200,000 tons of talc annually from 1992 after spending five years constructing development facilities there.

The nation presently mines 582,000 tons of iron ore, or some 4 percent of its total annual demand of 13,458,000 tons. With the development of the new mine, local supply is expected to rise to 12 percent of demand, effecting import substitution of \$25 million annually, it said.

Talc is a major non-metal mineral resource used to make agricultural chemicals, cosmetics and paper. Currently, the nation produces 210,000 tons annually, 82 percent of its total demand. After five years of preparatory works, the ministry also expects to meet the total demand, it said.

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CSO: 4100/282

BRIEFS

\$3.35 BILLION TRADE SURPLUS--Seoul, 18 June (YONHAP)--South Korea has recorded a surplus of US\$3.35 billion in its current account in the first five months of this year, registering a sharp increase from a deficit of \$55 million in the same period last year, the Bank of Korea reported Thursday. In May alone, Korea recorded \$855 million in the black, up from \$239 million in the corresponding month last year. Trade surplus in May reached \$608 million, up from \$233 million surplus one year ago. Korea exported \$3.93 billion worth in May while it imported commodities worth \$3.32 billion. In the January-May period, Korea's exports totaled \$16.78 billion while its imports stood at \$14.37 billion. The Central Bank predicted that the current account surplus would exceed the \$4 billion mark during the first half of this year and would reach at least \$8 billion at the end of this year. The country saw a current account surplus worth \$4.65 billion in 1986. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 1044 GMT 18 Jun 87 SK] /12913

CSO: 4100/240

VIEWERS WANT MORE POLITICAL DEBATES ON TV

SK300005 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 30 Jun 87 p 9

[Text] Lively political debate on television has been received so well by the public that the two networks will increase such programs in the future even at the expense of light entertainment programs.

The public not only appreciated but lauded the television stations for showing all the views expressed by the participants in the televised discussions, network officials said.

KBS 1-TV (Channel 9) aired two programs on which several senior citizens discussed the political situation. Invited guests included former Chief Justice Yi Yong-sop, former journalist Choe Sok-chae, poet So Chong-chu, and others who were requested to air their opinions on the political impasse in the wake of violent street demonstrations.

Last week, KBS televised a debate between spokesman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party and the Reunification Democratic Party during its 9 pm prime time evening news hour. The format resembled the one used by Ted Koppel's Nightline on ABC-TV in the United States.

DJP spokesman Kim Chong-nam and RDP spokesman Kim Tae-yong exchanged their parties' views in a no-holds-barred manner. The public reaction was excellent, according to network sources.

Following the June 26 "Peace March," the network invited two leaders from the opposition political line for a discussion Friday evening. Rep Yim Pang-hyon, chairman of the DJP Central Committee, and Rep Pak Yong-man, vice president of the RDP, shared their parties' views on certain political matters in a matter-of-fact manner. Again, the debate was fully televised and provided equal exposure to the two sides.

MBC-TV (Channel 11), not to be outdone by its rival, broadcast a television get-together involving four national assemblymen, two each from the main competing parties, the DJP and the RDP. Participating in the television debate were Reps Hong Sa-tok and Ho Kyong-ku of the RDP and Reps Yi Chi-ho and Hyon Kyong-tae of the DJP who provided a lively political discussion on

Friday's 9 pm News Hour. Song To-kyun, political editor of the television network moderated the program.

All these public programs have been received very well by the viewers. The public not only thought the programs were highly significant in that they showed that the rival political parties were eager to resolve political problems on hand, but they liked the television stations' unbiased manner in covering the debates.

In view of the public clamor for such programs, the two networks are being pressured to increase them even at the expense of some entertainment programs, network officials said.

Prof Kim U-yong of the University of Foreign Studies, ventured that the fact that the two networks have carried such public programs signals a sweeping departure from the usual format of television broadcasting. "The networks should increase public issues programs including debates and in-depth reporting of such issues," said the professor. Prof Kim also likes to see forums on such other issues as labor and environmental pollution provided on television.

He would like the networks to continue to air such programs as part of their regular schedule.

In the meantime, Prof Yu Chae-chon of Sogang University wants to see more diversified programs participated in by various experts, not limited to political figures, including scholars, religious leaders, and other public figures. He would like the stations to continue with the public programs, not taking them off the air when the political situation calms down.

Sin Kyu-ho, a media critic, said the government should allow an autonomy of operations to the networks, first, so they will expand their coverage. The stations ought to be given an opportunity to break out of the "underdeveloped country-type television culture" that they have been in. They should keep on providing public forums on many issues.

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CSO: 4100/269

ROK POLICE TO LAUNCH ANTICRIME CAMPAIGN

SK020005 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 2 Jul 87 p 3

[Text] Police and the prosecution have decided to launch a vigorous anti-crime campaign as they are now free from coping with street protests.

Prosecutor General Yi Chong-nam told prosecutors across the country yesterday to exert their best efforts to crack down on robbers and other law violators who disrupt the daily lives of ordinary people.

He also said those who spread false rumors, give bribes, or commit other irregularities taking advantage of the lax social discipline should also be dealt with sternly.

Those who try to present civil petitions in illegal, violent, or collective ways should also be investigated, he said.

Meanwhile, Kwon Pok-kyong, director-general of the National Police Headquarters, ordered an all-out crackdown on crime with all police forces available.

The thrust of the anticrime drive will be placed on homicides, rapes, armed robberies, thefts, and assaults, Kwon said.

"Police will do their best to keep streets and residential areas free of hoodlums and thieves," he said.

Police will be asked to exercise a great deal of prudence in handling suspects so as not to violate their rights, Kwon said.

"Evidence will weigh heavily in handling suspects," he emphasized.

He said police will be tough on repeat offenders. Some hard-core criminals may be placed into protective custody, according to him.

Police officers acknowledged that the frequency of ordinary crimes increased during last month, since police had to pay more attention to demonstrations and rallies.

So far this year police throughout the country have seized 2,042 robbery suspects, 19,565 suspected hoodlums and 28,647 accused of theft, the NPH disclosed.

Meanwhile, police reported no street protest across the country on Tuesday, as a result of the reform proposals advanced by No Tae-u, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party.

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CSO: 4100/269

SOCIAL

SOUTH KOREA

MONUMENT TO PAK CHONG-CHOL PLANNED

SK050214 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 5 Jul 87 p 3

[Text] A monument in memorial to a university student who was killed on 14 January during police torture may be erected on his school campus.

Pak Pong-sik, president of Seoul National University, said Friday that if students request permission to build a monument for Pak Chong-chol, an SNU junior, he would comply with the proposal.

He said the site of the monument, if erected, will be located possibly near the 19 April Students Uprising Tower on the campus.

Pak said that his school is studying a wide range of measures for campus autonomy in the wake of the reform package presented by the ruling Democratic Justice Party.

Among them are the reinstatement of students expelled for antigovernment protests, approval of student councils, revival of a council for faculty members and the election of college deans and the university president by professors.

At present, the government appoints deans and presidents of state-run colleges and universities.

Heads of private institutes of higher learning are appointed by respective boards of trustees, but the appointments are subject to approval by the Ministry of Education.

He said that there would be no major difficulties in school autonomy if campus democratization is realized in an agreeable manner.

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CSO: 4100/269

SOCIAL

SOUTH KOREA

SEOUL PAPER CONSIDERS 'ONE-CHILD FAMILY'

SK040057 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 4 Jul 87 p 8

[Editorial: "One-Child Family"]

[Text] The days are gone when the family planning slogan called for "a stop at two." Having passed the 40 million mark, we were driven to opt for one child per family.

Disregard for a child's sex and encouragement for a small family have become the cornerstones of our policy for birth control. The enormity of the population problem hardly permits parents to have more than one baby, be it boy or girl.

Increased medical aid for the one-child family is to be offered by the government next year. The Ministry of Health and Social Affairs has promised to expand free medical care given to the only child of sterilized parents to include free hospitalization all through its pre-school years.

The ministry is also planning to give a cash incentive to needy families with two or less children. It will be in the form of a monthly stipend of 50,000 won. Already in the works is preferential treatment for couples having one or two children in distributing public housing and other welfare benefits.

These programs cost money. But they are necessary to induce more people to have small family and practice birth control for the good of their family members and the community. Korea's annual population growth came down from 2.84 percent in 1960 to 1.25 percent in 1985.

That much is not enough. Efforts should be concentrated on further reducing the population growth through the 1990's to hasten the arrival of zero growth early next century. The world around us is astir with political sloganeering and conspicuous industrialization. But population explosion is not a small thing to be buried in the shadows of those apparently big things.

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CSO: 4100/269

DIRECT DIALING PHONE SYSTEM GOES INTO NATION-WIDE SERVICE

Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 2 Jul 87 p 3

[Article by Han Tong-su: "'One Step Closer to Welfare Society' Direct Dialing Phone System Goes Into Nationwide Service"]

[Text]

"We haven't taken great strides in telecommunications by completing a system that enables all telephone subscribers nationwide to be connected by direct dialing," said Oh Myung, vice communications minister, yesterday.

"It also means that we went one step closer to a society in which everyone has equal access to and utilization of information," the vice minister said.

Oh, chief architect of communications policies since his appointment as vice minister six years ago, was given the Order of Service Merit, Yellow Stripes, by the government for his outstanding contribution to the communications modernization in a ceremony at Sejong Cultural Center yesterday.

According to Oh, the nationwide automatic dialing system was completed June 30 when Paengnyong-do, northernmost island in West Sea, was incorporated into the system.

With the incorporation, direct dialing was possible between the island and Inchon and telephone charge is 25 won, a basic fee per intra-city call.

Oh said that a total of 491 islands, having more than 50 inhabitants each, are connected with in-land local call areas by the same method under the automatization project.

As a result, inhabitants of remote is-

lands can make phone calls to anywhere in the country and even to any city in foreign countries all over the world through direct dialing.

"I made a phone call to a fisherman living in a remote fishing village in Palan, Kyonggi-do, yesterday through direct dialing to see if the automatic network system really works and to know what they think of it," Oh said.

"The fisherman told me that the villagers are delighted to use the direct dialing phones because they can get quick information about prices of their marine produce at markets in big cities through the modern conveniences," he said.

"This is the fine example showing what 'information society' is all about."

The vice minister also boasts of the speed and state-of-art technology his ministry employs in installing telephones.

"You can remember the hectic competition and various difficulties people had to suffer in having telephones installed at their homes in 1970s," Oh said.

"Now, we can install phones within a day upon request."

He said it is the fastest installation service available in the world, compared with the waiting period of three to seven days in the United States and more than three months in Britain and other European countries.

The vice minister also said, "The era of 'one telephone per every household' will be materialized within this year as the number of telephone subscribers are likely to exceed 10 million around this September."

Since the appointment as vice communications minister in 1981, Oh played a pivotal role in charting out a series of innovative communications policies and long-term development plans to realize an "era of information."

During his tenure, the Communications Ministry, once thought as being most backward in the cabinet, has undergone great renovation in organization, daily business and research and development activities.

The Korea Telecommunication Authority was inaugurated to take charge of day-to-day businesses in communications. The Data Communications Corp. of Korea (Dacom) was also set up to provide computerized information service along with other organizations including the Electronics and Telecommunications Research Institute.

Oh said the government authorized each telephone subscriber to install any type of telephones produced by local telephone makers at their own choice in 1981. At that time, telephones were supplied exclusively by the Communications Ministry.

"Owing to the liberalization measure, Korean telephone makers were able to export the largest volume of telephones to world market," he said. "This year's export goal is set at 6 million units amounting to \$110 million."

Another step which expedited the development of the communications industry was the liberalization of communications services in 1983 under which additional installation of computer terminals,

facsimile, and other communication systems on the current telephone network was made possible.

Oh said the steps were unparalleled as compared with other advanced countries in Europe whose communications businesses are still under strict state control.

He said that the government's eagerness to promote communications business should be construed as its expression of will for realizing democracy.

"There can be no dictatorial regime in countries where communications business is promoted," Oh said.

Since his appointment as vice minister, he exerted maximum efforts to scrap bureaucratic redtape. As a result, most of decision-making process was shared by low-echelon officials and computer terminals replaced briefing charts and other tedious paperwork.

His primary concern now is the establishment of effective telecommunication network that guarantee free flow of information.

He also envisages defect-free communications support system during '88 Seoul Olympics and more advanced operation of Information Network System (INS) which proved successful in the Asian Games last year.

Oh, who has a Ph. D. in electronic engineering at New York State University in Stony Brook in 1972, wrote several books, including "Laser Application," a best-selling science book last year.

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CSO: 4100/274

GOVERNMENT STUDIES CONSIDER MORE TECH-SCIENCE ZONES

Seoul NEWSREVIEW in English 13 Jun 87 p 25

[Text]

The government is considering developing technology-intensive industries, including genetic engineering, by designating six technology development zones.

In a monthly meeting on science and technology policy held in the Samjong Hotel last week, Minister of Science and Technology Lee Tae-sup said that his agency in cooperation with other related government offices will create technological industry development complexes in metropolitan and provincial areas as suggested by a professor.

Lee said that the creation which will be made under a carefully studied plan is necessary to secure balanced technology development in provincial areas.

In his keynote speech, Prof. Kim An-jae of Seoul National University

said that it is desirable for the government to designate the six zones, encompassing 19 cities and their adjacent areas, for the development of sophisticated technology industries, including those for new materials, software, genetic engineering and telecommunications.

The six areas include the Metropolitan Zone (Seoul-Suwon-Ansong), Taedok Zone (Taedok-Chongju), Iri Zone (Kunsan-Iri-Chonju), Taegu Zone (Kumi-Taegu-Pohang), Southern Zone (Kwangju-Yochon-Changwon-Pusan-Ulsan) and Coastal Zone (Kangnung-Chungmu-Mokpo).

Dr. Kim who is concurrently member of the advisory council for the ministry proposed in his speech that information, genetic engineering and basic science industries be developed

in the metropolitan zone.

The Iri Zone can be a center for the development of jewellery, metallurgical, precise chemical, nonmetallic and telecommunications industries.

The plan also envisages that the development of textile, electronics, iron and steel industries can be made in the Taegu Zone, that of petroleum, machinery, polymer chemical materials and shipbuilding industries in the Southern Zone and that of marine resources-related industry in the Coastal Zone.

Prof. Kim suggested that once the ongoing project for developing the Taedok Science Town is completed by 1991, the development of five other zones be made on a gradual basis from 1992.

He also suggested that a committee to be composed of experts from pertinent government agencies be formed to work out a master plan for the creation of the projected technology-oriented industry development zones.□

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CSO: 4100/286

SPENDING ON R&D EXPECTED TO REACH 13.9 TRILLION WON BY 2001

Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 26 Jun 87 p 6

[Text]

The nation's private enterprises are set to boost corporate investment in research and development (R&D) projects as high as 13.9 trillion won (roughly \$17.1 billion) by 2001, Huh Shin-koo, chairman of the Korea Industrial Research Institute (KIRI) said yesterday.

"This means corporate R&D spending will account for 5 percent of the gross national product (GNP) in 2001, almost the same as in advanced countries including the United States and Japan," he noted.

In his report to President Chun Doo Hwan at the expanded technology promotion conference, Huh, also vice chairman of Lucky-Goldstar Group, said the projected capital spending is nearly 18 times last year's amount.

At the same time, the nation's business community will try to increase the number of industrial researchers to 110,000 by 2001, about six times more than now, he reported.

The programs are in line with the government's strong determination to see Korea join the club of advanced countries by 2001 by vigorously developing high-tech industries, he stressed.

The ambitious corporate plan will be managed by the nation's four major economic forums and research institutes, he said.

The four are the Federation of Korean Industries (FKI), the Korean Traders Association (KTA), the Korea Chamber

of Commerce and Industry (KCCI) and the Korea Federation of Small Business (KFSB).

He demanded the government expand its share of the nation's total R&D spending to 36 percent or so by 2001 from the current 26 percent.

Such a move will surely spark corporate investment-minded enthusiasm, he added.

"We are determined to pour more money into R&D projects in the years to come because technology innovation is the only way to make Korea an industrialized country," he emphasized.

Private business concerns are increasing R&D investments to survive tough competition with foreign counterparts, he said.

R&D spending by private enterprises was 74 percent of the nation's capital expenditure in 1986, he said.

This constitutes a marked increase from only 32 percent in 1980, he added.

The number of private industrial research institutes also increased to 351 throughout the country in 1986 from only 53 in 1980, Huh also pointed out.

"The enhanced level of industrial technology will lead to production of more value-added high-tech products, which is the surest short-cut to effectively bypass foreign trade barriers," he reported.

The nation's industry must bring together the achievements of independent research & development activities in each sector of the industry, he noted.

Given this, he said, as many joint research institutes as possible, composed of researchers from industry, academia and the government, should be inaugurated to combine existing research achievements.

OUTLOOK FOR DOMESTIC AUTO PRODUCTION, FOREIGN IMPORTS

'Big Three's' Competition

Seoul WOLGAN KYONGHYANG in Korean May 87 pp 554-563

[Article by Cho In-tok: "'Three-way War' Among Pony, Le Mans, and Pride"]

[Text] Producing "Pony Culture"

Our auto industry has matured. With Kia Industry's return to the auto industry this year, the so-called Big Three system has been finalized. The three companies Hyundai, Daewoo, and Kia are not only marketing their cars domestically, but are also exporting automobiles to the American continent, the home of the automobile.

At the present, of course, they are exporting compact cars. We should not be smug or self-satisfied at this level, but it should not be treated lightly.

Our car industry already has bigger expectations from the export market than the small domestic market. In some sense, the great achievement of the Hyundai Motor Co. Ltd. in the United States was so overwhelming that it surprised the United States more than us.

In retrospect, these accomplishments are a surprising record since our car industry was born 30 years ago. Our car industry began in early 1955 on the ashes of the Korean war when we remade abandoned U.S. Army jeeps. In the 1960's, it sustained itself by assembly production of foreign cars, after the Saenara upheaval.

The Hyundai Pony I was undoubtedly the first full-scale domestic car. Although it was designed by Giorgetto Giugiaro of Italy, it was 1975 when the unique Pony I model was introduced. Pony I, along with the changed model Pony II which was introduced in 1982, produced the "Pony culture" in this land.

The appearance of the Pony was a preview of the automobile age. If one exaggerates a little bit, whenever there was an auto accident in the street at that time, it surely involved a Pony.

However, the real coming of the automobile age was only possible after the second oil crisis and subsequent economic depression. Before the Pony II was introduced, our car industry was on the brink of slipping into "quicksand."

Auto companies such as Hyundai, Daewoo, and Kia, at that time, were forced by government regulation to either merge or restrict the number of models in production. That was the so-called "28 February measure" in 1981.

With this measure, passenger cars were to be produced only by Hyundai and Daewoo. Kia Industry, which was producing the popular Brisa, could only produce the box-shaped Bongo van. This was a desperate measure in order to survive in the economic depression, which, however, was not uniquely ours, but a world-wide situation. The U.S. auto industry, which is weak in the compact car area, was also hit hard. It was Japan that enjoyed good sales because it is strong in the compact car market.

At the beginning of the 1980's when we had barely survived an economic depression, nobody even dreamed that our automobiles would go across the American continent in a mere 5 years. Even the policy makers did not project this. However, it was the automobile industry that challenged the depression head-on in order to cross the quicksand.

The renewal of the automobile industry was born with the idea of aiming at the big markets in the advanced nations rather than the domestic market. The front runner was Hyundai. Since Hyundai began exporting the Pony to Canada in 1983, it has served as a beachhead for Korean cars on the American continent.

Pride Challenges Pony, Le Mans

The domestic auto market also began to revitalize after 1983 at a pace with the international economic recovery. Above all, the stabilization of oil prices was decisive in helping this revitalization. Along with the expansion of the domestic market, the government lifted the so-called "28 February Measure," which had restricted the number of automobile models in production. Since January 1987, all three companies, Hyundai, Daewoo, and Kia, have been allowed to produce passenger cars.

The three auto companies, accordingly, exerted all efforts to draw the battle lines in their new competition. Their initial interests were devoted to the development of compact cars for which there was a large demand.

The front runner was also Hyundai. In March 1985, Hyundai produced 1.3-liter and 1.5-liter compact cars such as Excel and Presto, which were the first to use front wheel drive (FF). As indicated by the name "Pony Excel," the Excel is a compact car based on a completely different concept than the Pony, although it is a superseding model.

In July 1986, Daewoo presented its ambitious 1.5-liter compact car Le Mans. The Le Mans is a front wheel drive whose design is based on the Cadet model, developed and popularized by West Germany's Opel, a subsidiary company of General Motors with which Daewoo has a joint venture. Daewoo regards the Le Mans as its strategic model to compensate for its weakness in the compact car market because it has begun exporting the Le Mans to the United States through GM's Pontiac sales network, and because the Le Mans prototype was nominated as the best European car in 1985.

Lastly, Kia Industry reentered the passenger car market with its compact Pride this March. Although Kia has the disadvantage of being a latecomer since it has manufactured passenger cars only beginning this year, its debut model Pride is a strong entry in the compact car market, because Kia has a background of trust acquired by its past manufacturing experience with the Brisa, Fiat, and Peugeot and its enterprise spirit earned through its legendary Bongo van.

Domestic Passenger Car Features (Hyundai, Daewoo, Kia)

	MODEL	1. 길이×너비× 높이(mm)	2. 휠베이스 (mm)	3. 트레드 (앞/뒤)	4. 무게 (kg)	5. 구동 방식	6. 배기량 (cc)	7. 최고출력 (ps/rpm)	8. 최고시속 (km/h)	9. 연비 (60km/h)
H Y U N D A I	Excel AMX	4088×1604 ×1380	2380	1375/ 1340	940	FF	1468	85/5500	160	21.4
	Presto AMX	4266×1604 ×1380	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
	Sporty	4088×1604 ×1380	↑	↑	910	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
	Stella CXL	4556×1716 ×1362	2579	1445/ 1425	1060	FR	1499	94/6300	160	15.0
	Apex	4556×1756 ×1381	2579	1445/ 1425	1100	FR	↑	↑	160	14.0
	Sonata 2.0	4578×1756 ×1381	2579	1445/ 1425	1255	FR	1997	110/ 5500	175	10.0
	Grandeur	4865×1725 ×1450	2735	1455/ 1405	1390	FR	1997	120/5000	162	12
D	Le Mans GSE	4260×1663 ×1362	2520	1400/ 1406	910	FF	1498	89/5500	170	25.0
A	Racer	4060×1663 ×1362	↑	↑	880	↑	↑	↑	180	↑
E	Royal Duke	4796×1720 ×1420	2668	1435/ 1412	1110	FR	1498	89/5500	145	20.8
W	Royal Prince(1.5)	4855×1720 ×1420	↑	↑	1120	↑	↑	↑	↑	20.8
O	Royal Salon	4934×1720 ×1420	↑	↑	1260	↑	1979	119/6000	↑	15.5
O	Super SalonPride 1.1	↑	↑	↑	1310	↑	↑	128/5400	180	16.9
K	Pride 1.1	2565×1605 ×1460	2295	1405/ 1385	750	FF	1138	70/6000	160	29.0
I	Pride 1.3	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	1323	78/5500	↑	↑
A										

KEY: 1. length x width x height(mm)
2. wheelbase(mm)
3. tread (front/back)
4. weight(kg)
5. drive system

6. engine displacement(cc)
7. maximum power output(ps/rpm)
8. maximum speed(km/h)
9. fuel consumption(60km/h)

The 1.1-liter and 1.3-liter Pride, which is a front wheel drive compact car, is expected to appeal most to young people because it boasts the highest fuel efficiency of 29 km per liter. (60 km/hour average speed driving)

All of these compact cars manufactured by the 3 auto companies such as the Excel/Presto, Le Mans, and Pride have the common features of front wheel drive, larger passenger space, high efficiency, and low fuel cost compared with rear wheel drive (FR).

There were times when the main characteristic of Hyundai passenger cars was frequently described as economy, and that of Daewoo cars as safety. However, that was mainly the result of the maker's advertisements. For passenger cars manufactured after 1985, especially compact cars, it was no longer worth mentioning those features because domestic cars have greatly improved in such aspects as economy, efficiency, and safety. That is the result of the high technology of the domestic manufacturers. It is further demonstrated by the fact that compact cars made by Hyundai, Daewoo, and Kia have all passed safety and performance tests in countries like the United States.

Such a technological development made in compact cars can also be applied to mid-size cars. Hyundai's most luxurious mid-size model, the Grandeur, which adopted front wheel drive in September 1986, is a good example.

It can be regarded in the same context as the new model of Daewoo's Royal series which has been favorably acclaimed for following the Le Mans in adding strong RIM [rubber insulation material] bumpers. In addition, a mid-size model which will be introduced by Kia this summer is also a front wheel drive model based on the popular Mazda Capella. This effort to improve the efficiency of mid-size cars is expected to be accelerated with the import approval for foreign made cars with engine displacement of 2 liters or more during the second half of this year.

At any rate, with Kia Industry rolling back into the passenger car market, the benefit of the theory of competition will certainly appear, thus resulting in better car efficiency and a wider selection for consumers.

This year, our auto industry has set a goal of 1,065,000 cars sold and 4.7 trillion won in sales earnings. First of all, considering the fact that the total number of cars owned domestically amounts to slightly over 1.3 million, it is a tremendous ambition to set a goal of selling over 1 million cars. Even at the beginning of the 1980's, nobody even thought of such figures. However, nowadays, our auto industry has grown big enough to consider these figures as not so unrealistic.

Out of this amount, of course, 685,000 cars are targeted for overseas export. That number is greater than the domestic sales target of 380,000. Out of those 380,000 cars, 210,000 are passenger cars. The sales targets for passenger cars of the 3 companies for this year are as follows: 110,000 domestic and 450,000 overseas for Hyundai, 65,000 domestic and 150,000 overseas for Daewoo, and 35,000 domestic and 85,000 overseas for Kia.

If all of these sales targets are met, the total sales would amount to 4.7 trillion won. For the individual companies, the amounts would be 2.5 trillion

won for Hyundai, 1.1 trillion Won for Daewoo, 1 trillion Won for Kia, and 120 billion Won for Tong-A Automobile Company which was acquired by the Ssangyong Group.

In order to achieve these impressive but not so difficult objectives, auto makers are accelerating their efforts to change old models and develop new models. Although it is generally true that stimulating the curiosity of consumers with new products is the basis of marketing, this is especially so in the case of consumers' interest in new cars.

Hyundai began to build a good business by introducing its U.S. export models such as the Excel/Presto AMX and Stella APEX to the domestic market last year. It has already introduced the 1987 New Sonata and Presto ETR with sunroof. It plans to introduce the 2.4-liter Grandeur and 3.0-liter Grandeur in the second half of this year, thus preparing itself for the import of foreign cars. Next year, it is known that Hyundai plans to introduce its mid-size 'Y-2 car' now under development.

Daewoo also introduced the Le Mans Racer GTE at the beginning of this year and changed all the models of the Royal series, thus making an effort to recapture the mid-size car market which currently is dominated by Hyundai. Daewoo also broadened its coverage by adding an automatic transmission option to the Le Mans series.

After introducing last March the Pride aimed at young people, Kia plans to introduce a convertible in the latter half of this year. In the mid-size car division, Kia plans to challenge the strongholds of Hyundai and Daewoo by introducing 1.8-liter and 2.0-liter mid-size cars based on the popular Capella by its joint venture partner Mazda. Besides these, Tong-a Automobile Company, which Ssangyong acquired, also plans to introduce a wagon-style jeep with 5 or 7 passenger capacity this summer.

The following are the the overall characteristics of the auto companies and the features of their passenger cars currently on the market.

Variety and Efficiency of Automobiles Made by Hyundai

Hyundai Automobile Company was established in 1967 in a joint venture with the Ford Company of the United States and has assembled and manufactured such models as the Cortina, Ford 20M, and New Cortina. Later, in February 1976, Hyundai set a new turning point in our auto industry by establishing a mass production system and by producing the first model designed in our country, the Ford I.

Entering the 1980's, Hyundai manufactured the Pony II and the Stella, and even exported them as far as Canada. It continued to reign as the industry leader by producing the Excel/Presto/Sporty, Sonata, and Grandeur.

In particular, the Excel/Presto, which was introduced in March 1985 as the first front wheel drive model in our country, assumed the popularity of the Pony. Furthermore, export of the Excel/Presto was begun from February 1986 and set a surprising sales record of 168,000.

Hyundai now manufactures a total of 7 different kinds of passenger cars: the Pony 2 CX, Excel, Presto, and Sporty for 1.3-liter to 1.5-liter compact cars, and the Stella and New Sonata, Grandeur for 1.5-liter to 2.0-liter mid-size cars.

Pony 2 CX

This was Hyundai's main compact model in a 5-door hatchback style (1,499 cc), which originally was made for export to Canada in November 1983 and then reintroduced to the domestic market from 1984. Until the Excel was produced, the Pony 2 CX was the leading model in the domestic compact car market. It was the model succeeding the Pony (1,238 cc), introduced in February 1976, and the Pony II (1,439 cc), introduced in February 1982. It was designed by the Italian car designer Giorgetto Giugiaro and priced at 4,530,500 Won.

Excel

This was developed as the first front wheel drive model in February 1983 and opened the FF age of domestic cars. It is a 5-door hatchback style model and has two sizes of engine displacement, 1,298 cc and 1,439 cc. In the U.S. market, it has set a sales record of 168,000 autos in its 1st year and is expected to sell at least 250,000 or 300,000 units this year. From September 1986, the 1.5-liter "Excel AMX," which Hyundai initially launched as the export model to the United States, will be introduced to the domestic market. The prices for the different models are as follows: the standard 1.3-liter, 3,686,000 Won; Deluxe 1.3-liter, 4,005,000 Won; Deluxe 1.5-liter AMX, 4,350,000 Won; and the Super 1.5-liter AMX, 4,630,000 Won.

Presto

This was introduced in July 1985 as a twin of the Excel, which was made into a 3-box-shaped, 4-door hatchback style. In the U.S. market, it is sold as the "4-door Excel." From September 1986, its name was changed to "Presto AMX" and it was rerouted from export to the United States to the domestic market. The Presto ETR with a fashionable sunroof was introduced this year. The price for each model is as follows: the Deluxe 1.5-liter AMX, 4,397,000 Won; Super 1.5-liter AMX, 4,673,000 Won; and the 1.5-liter ETR, 6,300,000 Won.

Excel Sporty

This is a hatchback style compact model emphasizing sporty looks, which was changed from the Excel AMX's 5-door style into a 3-door style. It is one of the main 3-door models along with Daewoo's Racer and Kia's Pride. Its engine displacement is 1,488 cc and its price is 4.7 million Won.

Stella

This was the first unique domestically designed model after the Mark series' production was halted in July 1983. Although there were many complaints by consumers at the beginning, its performance has changed completely. It originally had two types of engines, 1,400 cc and 1,600 cc. However, it now

has only a 1,500 cc type engine. In February 1985, Hyundai developed the CXL and began exporting it to Canada and soon introduced it to the domestic market. The 3 models currently produced are the GL, GX, and APEX, and their respective prices are 5,698,000 Won, 6,230,000 Won, and 7,680,000 Won.

New Sonata

This is a new model introduced this year and superceding the Sonata in order to upgrade the mid-size model. The Sonata was originally developed in November 1985 with the first modern electronic devices in our country such as cruise control, electronic points and power steering, aimed at the Daewoo's Royal Salon model. It failed, however, to distinguish itself from the next level lower model, the Stella, and its style and efficiency have been changed in the New Sonata this year. There are two types of engine displacement with 1,795 cc and 1,997 cc. The prices for the different models are as follows: the Deluxe 1.8-liter, 9.49 million Won; Super 1.8-liter, 9.79 million Won; and the Super 2.0-liter, 12.55 million Won respectively.

Grandeur

This is a mid-size model which introduced the front wheel drive system into the domestic mid-size market for the first time last September. It is the top of Hyundai's line of passenger cars, an upper mid-class Salon equipped with ultramodern electronic devices such as MPI engine with multiple fuel injection. The 4-cylinder 2,000 cc model is the only one currently on the market, however, a 4-cylinder 2,400 cc model and a 6-cylinder 3,000 cc model are expected to be brought onto the market within this year. The Grandeur is priced at 16.9 million Won.

Daewoo's Ambitious Model "Le Mans"

The predecessor of Daewoo Motor Co. Ltd. was GM Korea, which was a joint venture between General Motors and Sinjin in 1972. GM Korea became Saehan Automobile Company in 1976. Saehan's management was taken over by Daewoo in 1978 and later even its name was changed to Daewoo Motor Co. Ltd. It was not until its management was turned over to Daewoo that the company could compete with Hyundai and establish itself as a strong auto manufacturer. Prior to that, its models such as the Rekord Royal and Gemini did not do well in the market.

In 1983, Daewoo introduced the compact Maessi into the market and later introduced the Royal series (the Royal XQ, Royal Prince, and Royal Salon), thus taking over a higher ground in the mid-size model market.

From 1984, in particular, Daewoo set out to develop a world car with its joint venture partner GM and built a multi-unit factory, and 2 years later in July 1986, introduced the world car "Le Mans." The Le Mans, the best European car of 1985, is enabling Daewoo to make rapid progress in the compact market which has been dominated by Hyundai.

Along with these, Daewoo changed its old model, the Royal series and also made overall model changes in its 1.5-liter to 2.0-liter mid-size models this year.

These model changes are aimed not only at Hyundai which leads the mid-size model market, but also at Kia's new mid-size car and the market opening for foreign car importation. Daewoo currently manufactures 8 different models including one commercial model, the Maessi High Deluxe. They are the Le Mans, Le Mans Racer, Royal Duke, Royal Prince, Royal Salon, Super Salon, and Royal Diesel. Except for the commercial ones, these compact models have engine displacements larger than 1.5-liter.

Le Mans

This ambitious compact world car was introduced by Daewoo in July 1986 in order to deal with the lack of vitality in the compact car market. It is a 4-door notchback with front wheel drive, and its engine displacement is 1,498 cc. Although its design is based on Opel's Cadet, it does not have Opel's engine but Daewoo's MSTS engine, which has an electronically controlled ignition system. For the first time at the end of last year, it was exported to the U.S. market and an annual export of 100,000 units is expected starting from this year. It is sold through GM's Pontiac sales network. Currently, there are 3 different models, the GLE, GSE, and GTE, and their respective prices are 5,025,000 Won, 5,365,000 Won, and 6,070,000 Won.

Le Mans Racer

This is a 3-door hatchback style and a twin model of the notchback-styled Le Mans. In West Germany, the hatchback style was introduced prior to the notchback style. This year the new GTE model has a sporty look and a taste of the Salon by adding a liquid crystal dashboard, air spoiler and optional sunroof. There are 3 different models, the SE, GSE, and GTE, and their respective prices are 4,525,000 Won, 5,315,000 Won, and 6,110,000 Won.

"Royal Series" Established Itself as Mid-size Model

Royal Duke

It has been indicated that Daewoo's 1.5-liter mid-size models (the Royal XQ, 1.5-liter Prince) had weak points such as not having much pickup and having a tendency to consume too much fuel. In order to overcome these weak points, Daewoo has developed a new engine, the so-called 1,498 cc Longi engine.

Although the 1.5-liter car with this new engine was supposed to be the next model after the Royal XQ, Daewoo introduced it, at the end of last March, with a new model name, the Royal Duke.

Besides adding a new engine, the Royal Duke created a totally new feeling with a vertical radiator grill and by adding a large scale RIM bumper and also by installing a dashboard with centrally transmitted light. The Royal Duke has two models, The Royal Duke DLX passenger car and LPG business car, which are priced at 7.48 million Won at 7.09 million Won respectively.

Royal Prince

The Prince also completely changed its look besides adding a 1.5-liter Longi engine. It changed its steep-sloped hood into full slant nose type connecting to a hairpin-shaped simple radiator grill, and also used a large scale RIM bumper. As a result, its total length has increased by 77 mm, making its look larger, heavier, and more serious. Its interior design and rear combination were also upgraded one level. For the 1.9-liter and 2.0-liter models, previous model engines were used. The prices for the different models are as follows: 7.8 million Won for the 1,500 Deluxe model, 8.38 million Won for the 1,500 High Deluxe, 8.98 million Won for the 1,900 Deluxe, and 10.9 million Won for the 2,000 Super Deluxe.

Royal Salon

This 1,979 cc model is positioned as the most luxurious model of the Royal series. It used a previous model engine, but made a daring change by changing its radiator grill to a vertical design. In the rear area, it adopted a unified rear combination from the past Salon Super model. It is priced at 13.7 million Won.

Super Salon

This is a new model of the Salon Super and later was taken out of the Royal series, thus making it the most deluxe independent model. It is the model designed to compete with Hyundai's Grandeur, Kia's K-Car, or foreign import cars in the long run.

Although it installed the same previous engine, liquid crystal display dashboard, and electronically controlled fuel injection, its radiator grill was changed into a vertical shape, and the various equipment and interior designs have been highly upgraded. It is priced at 16.95 million Won.

"Pride," Joint Venture of South Korea, United States, Japan

Whenever Kia Industry is mentioned, one associates it with the Bongo. Kia, which had been producing many popular passenger cars such as the Brisa, Fiat, and Peugeot, could no longer manufacture any models other than the one-box-shaped car after the 28 February measure in 1981.

Kia, which survived the difficult period of the early 1980's when the very existence of the company was in danger by devoting all of its energies to the "Bongo," introduced, in the spring of 1986, the Besta, the succeeding model after the Bongo. Kia, which exerted all its efforts to manufacture a "small but efficient car," with the lifting of the 28 February measure, established a mass production system for compact models by the end of 1986.

This is how the Pride was born. The Pride is a car made possible by collaboration among South Korea, the United States, and Japan. It was designed by Mazda, manufactured by Kia, and sold by Ford. Therefore, it set a precedent by being exported to the U.S. market prior to domestic sales.

Pride

This is a hatchback styled 3-door minicar with two engine displacement options of 1.1-liter and 1.3-liter. It is a so-called liter car. Its greatest merit lies in its economy. It costs the least in fuel expense among domestic automobiles. Its distance per liter is 29 km at 60 km per hour and its 10 mode continuous average is 18.6 km, thus making it the highest among domestic passenger cars. Although the Pride is a compact model, it has more interior space compared to other compact models. Its light steering wheel, easy maneuvering, and excellent control are appealing to young consumers. There are a total of 6 models available with the Pride, which are the 1.1-liter CD, 1.1-liter EF, 1.3-liter CD with 4-speed manual transmission, 1.3-liter CD with 5-speed manual transmission, 1.3-liter EF, and the 1.3-liter DM, and their respective prices are 3,295,000 Won, 3,395,000 Won, 3,395,000 Won, 3,395,000 Won, 3,580,000 Won, 3,795,000 Won, 3,995,000 Won.

Measures for Foreign Car Importation

Seoul ENTERPRISE in Korean May 87 pp 266-271

[Article by An Hui-nam: "Public Enemies Are Wealthy Class Tendency To Prefer Foreign Goods and 'Display of Wealth'"]

[Excerpts] State of Emergency for Local Auto Makers; Opening of import market for foreign automobiles, 3 domestic auto makers in a state of emergency! Foreign luxury passenger cars fully ready to land in the South Korean market!

The feeling of more foreign passenger cars yet to come, is so prevalent as to make one feel unpleasant.

Beginning this July, large foreign made passenger cars with engine displacement of over 2,000 cc will be permitted in the South Korean market. Although the administration initially hinted that it might allow the importation of compact models under 2,000 cc, it later decided to permit the importation only of mid-size luxury foreign cars which are not likely to compete with domestic passenger cars, taking the impact of the importation into consideration.

This creates concern which is of great interest not only to the domestic auto makers but also to related public institutions and even to general auto consumers.

One might feel an even higher degree of tension in that this is the first crisis that the domestic auto industry has met domestically since automobiles have surfaced as one of the main national export items.

One can get an impression of authority and dignity just hearing the names of these foreign cars such as the Mercedes Benz, Volvo BMW, and Ford. These foreign made automobiles, which one could acquire with exceptional measures at a price of a couple of hundred million Won, can be purchased domestically as

early as the beginning of next year if one can afford them. There cannot be a better opportunity than this for some extravagant people to fulfill their desire for vanity and self-aggrandizement.

However, Hyundai Motor Co. Ltd. and Daewoo Motor Co. Ltd. which had been comfortably sharing the domestic passenger car market since the auto industry rationalization measure in 1981, now face a triangular fight with Kia Industry which, with the lifting of the ban on auto production, challenges the two with the Pride.

These auto companies are exerting all of their efforts to attract customers by various sales advertisements, increasing the number of salesmen, and correcting deficient interior and exterior designs. It appears that this will accelerate the already fierce struggle for domination of the market.

The importation of foreign cars in this environment must be a piece of very unwelcome news for the domestic auto makers.

In the current situation where the 3 domestic auto manufacturers have not developed any items which can compete with the imported foreign luxury cars, which have more than 2,000 cc of engine displacement, the 3 domestic auto makers are busy preparing countermeasures such as enlarging engine displacements and installing ultramodern electronic devices in their existing models.

There are 7 foreign auto companies that make mid-size passenger cars of over 2,000 cc, which will be officially permitted into the Korean market for importation beginning this July: they are Mercedes Benz, Audi, and BMW of West Germany; Volvo of Sweden; Peugeot of France; and GM and Ford of the United States.

The number of foreign cars registered and owned domestically by the end of last year was 3,279, amounting to 0.5 percent of the 664,200 total domestically registered automobiles.

Most of these foreign cars were introduced through diplomatic missions or civilian employees of the U.S. Army and they were not available for everyone. They were sold according to a procedure whereby corporations with an export record of over \$5 million paid various taxes amounting to 3 to 4 times the second hand car price, plus a commission of 10 to 20 million Won to the Office of Veterans Administration.

Two-thirds of the foreign cars in the nation are large cars with engine displacement of over 2,000 cc. This indicates that the people who purchased these foreign cars did so out of a sense of authority and extravagance, not out of necessity.

At any rate, those foreign luxury cars are mainly the Mercedes Benz and Volkswagon of West Germany, the Toyota, Super Salon, and Nissan of Japan, and the Volvo of Sweden.

In neighboring Japan, approximately 40,000 foreign automobiles were reportedly sold in the period between 1985 and 1986, taking 1 percent of total domestic auto sales. Considering the fact that the economic giant Japan allowed only that much importation of foreign cars, it is not clear how effective the importation of foreign cars will prove to be in our country. However, the auto industry believes that foreign imports into our country will not yield such a display of power in terms of numbers.

However, foreign corporations are trying to advance into the South Korean market with the intention of seeking a new market and making solid profits even with small sales.

Those foreign car makers which had already completed agency agreements with domestic corporations have begun marketing preparations.

It is known that the 13 domestic corporations such as Hanjin, which have made import agency agreements with foreign corporations, have set up service centers, trained auto mechanics, completed domestic market surveys for foreign automobiles, and either selected sites for import exhibition centers or are in the process of searching.

Among those corporations, 3 companies such as Hansong Automobile Company connected with Mercedes Benz, Kolon Inc. with BMW, and Hanjin with Volvo are the leading groups that are trying to capture the foreign mid-size car market early on.

Hansong selected its exhibition site for the Mercedes Benz at the first floor of its headquarters building located in Sinsa-dong, Kangnam-gu, Seoul. It also plans to set up its own auto repair shop in cooperation with Samwoo Automobile Company with which Hansong has an agreement for spare parts exchange and auto maintenance. It has already finished organizing its personnel with 3 salesmen and 4 professional auto mechanics.

Hanjin Inc. which is an import agent for Volvo of Sweden set up an exclusive auto repair shop for Volvo passenger cars at the site of the Hanjin Express Bus Company. It also finished a special training course for 3 auto mechanics and 2 salesmen. It further plans to utilize the nationwide network of Hanjin Express Bus Company for its service expansion.

Meanwhile, Kolon Inc. which has an agency agreement with BMW also seems to do its best. It dispatched its auto mechanics and salesmen to the BMW auto repair shop in Hong Kong to acquire auto maintenance techniques. It also set up an auto repair factory at the Kolon Express Bus site located in Tunchong-dong, Kangdong-gu, Seoul. However, it is still in the process of looking for a site for an auto exhibition center.

Those companies which do not now have auto models over 2,000 cc such as Hyosong Mulsan with Audi-Volkswagon, Four Season with Peugeot, Taehan with Renault, and Kumho with Fiat are preparing for the second half of next year when those models will be available.

While the activities of the European auto makers and their domestic agents are vigorous, those of Japan and the United States appear very quiet.

Ssangyong and Chinese Trading Company, which are import agents for Nissan and Toyota of Japan respectively, predict that imports of those Japanese made automobiles will be impossible because Japanese cars are restricted under the policy for diversification of imports due to South Korea's severe trade deficit with Japan.

Furthermore, Japanese automobiles are in a disadvantageous position in terms of price competition due to the high Yen.

Meanwhile, considering the trade conflict arising from the rapid increase of South Korean auto exports to the United States, it is certain that GM or Ford will enter the South Korean market.

Although Daewoo Motor Co. Inc., which has a 50-50 joint venture agreement with GM, has agreed to make an import agency contract with GM for the moment, it takes the position that it will be better for the group image if Daewoo Inc. assumes the import sales task rather than Daewoo Motor Co. Inc. itself.

Kia Industry in which Ford has a 10 percent investment is reported to be seeking a vigorous cooperation system with major export countries such as the United States by making an agency agreement with Ford. However, Kia is avoiding making any public announcement on the excuse that it has not made any specific decision.

Meanwhile, Hyundai Motor Co. Ltd., in which Mitsubishi has a 15 percent capital investment, is not considering the acquisition of agency rights from Mitsubishi of Japan.

In the already crowded domestic market with a triangular fight under way among Hyundai, Daewoo, and Kia, these 3 auto makers, which manufacture and sell completed autos, are now under another kind of pressure, that is, protectionism. They have to sell not only their own autos but also those of their joint venture partners....

Consumers Hold Key to Victory

These 3 companies, however, are recently reported to have taken a position in favor of accepting the bitter medicine of import liberalization.

On 12 March, the chief executives of the 3 auto makers Hyundai, Daewoo, and Kia met with the concerned government officials and submitted their opinions that the government should avoid restrictions on foreign car importation in order to permit continued export increases by our country.

These chief executives estimate that the domestic auto makers with their enhanced competitiveness can fully compete with imported foreign cars and thus asserted that the government should lower tariffs on cars from the U.S. and Canadian areas, which are our major export countries.

Although it is not clear whether the demands of auto makers were reflected or not, there arose in some corner of the government a "measure for accelerating imports" in support of the upcoming market opening for foreign passenger cars.

It is reported that the Ministry of Trade and Industry strongly denied this report saying that it was against common sense. Their denial was based on the fact that it would be illogical to lower tariffs on imported foreign cars even before they are permitted to be imported in the current situation, where more than 2,000 foreign cars are introduced into the domestic market annually through diplomatic missions or U.S. Army personnel and a large segment of those foreign cars are sold to the domestic market while foreign auto imports are prohibited.

One cannot predict whether the demand for foreign autos will turn out to be as high as the Ministry of Trade and Industry fears. However, according to the auto industry, there does not seem to be much reason to worry.

"It seems that the level of domestic demand for foreign made mid-size models of over 2,000 cc for the coming 2 to 3 years will remain at 700 to 800 autos per month. Furthermore, no matter how efficient foreign imported cars might be, they cannot gain more than 20 to 30 percent of the total domestic mid-size model market because they have various disadvantages in such areas as highly uncompetitive price and time lag in supply of spare parts."

"The reason why Hyundai set its annual production capacity at 2,000 is because there is not that much demand for large passenger cars. The demand value of foreign cars became very high because their import was so severely restricted. However, if import of such cars is permitted in the future, then the tendency to prefer foreign cars will, to a certain extent, lessen. Isn't that why pop singer Cho Yong-pil changed his car from the Mercedes Benz to the Grandeur?"

The former statement is Daewoo's opinion and the latter is Hyundai's. Although neither of them discussed compact models which will be imported from next year, they take the position that opening the import market for mid-size models will not have such a great impact.

If so, who are those future customers that are creating confusion between the auto industries, which say "It is going to be fine," and the Ministry of Trade and Industry, which anxiously says "It is still very uncertain"?

The future candidates for customer whom import agents are expecting are the following:

High income bracket individuals with monthly incomes of over 5 million Won; corporations such as conglomerates and hotels which have business reasons; high government officials; entertainers; foreign residents in South Korea; existing owners of foreign cars.

When foreign autos are imported, their sales prices in terms of CIF price (final destination delivery charge including transportation and insurance) will be 3.2 to 3.5 times the CIF price with 60 percent tariffs, the special consumption tax (which is 40 percent of the total of the CIF price and the tariffs in the case of autos of over 2,000 cc), the value added tax, and the

salesmen's mark-up. In addition to all of this, by having to pay registration fee and sales tax, consumers finally will have to pay 4 times the CIF price. For example, in case of the Mercedes Benz 300 SEL with 3,000 cc, the sales price for it is 90 million Won and the final consumers' burden will be approximately 111 million Won.

Among negative reasons for increased foreign car sales are in the fact that these foreign cars are extremely expensive items and owners risk the possibility of tax investigation of extravagant people who own large foreign made cars.

However, what does Mr K, a second hand car dealer at Changanpyong, mean when he complains that there is a sharp drop in sales of luxury passenger cars such as the Mercedes Benz since the announcement of foreign car import opening?

Could it be a movement of potential consumers who think that it might not cost them hundreds of million Won to buy foreign cars once their import is liberalized?

Meanwhile, some criticize the few Chaebols which have made agency agreements with foreign auto makers.

There is nothing wrong with engaging in a seemingly profitable business in this free market system. However, some people complained and felt disappointed over the fact that those Chaebols were competing fiercely to acquire agency contracts with foreign car makers in order to sell foreign made cars at a time when reduction of foreign debt and trade war are mentioned.

In addition, some people had a negative feeling on the ground that the Chaebols in leading the way to opening the import market were in effect encouraging Koreans' weakness for consumption of foreign goods.

Whenever U.S.-made products are mentioned, one associates them with U.S. cigarettes and automobiles. It remains to be seen, depending on the attitudes of consumers, whether opening the market for foreign cars will also pass without much difficulty as in the case of opening the market for U.S. cigarettes, or will have a great impact on the domestic auto makers, which are currently on the verge of launching great auto exports.

However, above all, it is up to the efforts of the 3 auto makers who manipulate consumers to hold the wheel of the ship.

Preparing Perfect Plan To Win

The 3 domestic car makers Hyundai, Daewoo, and Kia proposed that the government lower tariffs for foreign cars imported from the United States and Canada in order to ease their exports to those areas. Meanwhile, in preparation for the import of foreign cars which will be introduced beginning this July, they are taking decisive actions such as developing and manufacturing new mid-size models with ultramodern devices, increasing the number of salesmen, and adjusting the increased investment required for increased production.

Hyundai Motor Co. Ltd. reported that it has already completed the development of front wheel drive engines with displacement of over 2,400 cc and 3,000 cc in preparation for large foreign car imports.

Hyundai plans to introduce its new 2,400 cc Grandeur model this August and it plans to introduce its 3,000 cc model next year when full-scale competition against foreign cars will begin.

Meanwhile, Daewoo also plans to introduce its upgraded Royal Salon Super with a newly developed 2,400 cc engine and various ultramodern devices by the second half of this year.

Kia Industry also plans to introduce a new mid-size model with a design based on the Capella of Japan's Mazda from this September.

The competition in development of ultramodern electronic devices in these 3 companies particularly draws our attention.

Deluxe passenger cars such as Hyundai's Grandeur and Daewoo's Royal Salon Super have installed various ultramodern devices that can be seen only in foreign deluxe passenger cars such as electronic fuel injection systems with computer control, cruise control which can automatically fix the car's speed at a specific speed, and automatic time and alarm control systems.

Furthermore, these 3 auto makers are also strengthening the marketing area by increasing the number of salesmen and first line auto dealer shops.

Hyundai plans to increase the number of its salesmen from last year's 2,100 to 3,300, and Daewoo and Kia plan to increase the number of their salesmen from last year's 1,300 to approximately 1,700 within this year. Hyundai also plans to expand the number of its nationwide auto dealer shops from 120 to 138.

The 3 companies also plan to increase their investment for production facilities in order to meet the demand in the export market, which shows favorable signs, and in the domestic market, in which demand exceeds supply.

Hyundai Motor Co. Ltd. decided to increase its annual production capacity from 600,000 to 750,000, investing 100 billion Won during this year. Daewoo also decided to increase its production capacity from 210,000 to 375,000 investing 160 billion Won. Kia Industry also is taking decisive action to complete its 2nd factory with an annual production capacity of 150,000 cars by making a large scale investment amounting to 300 billion Won by the end of next year.

All of the above makes one feel keenly the busy activities of the auto makers resulting from the opening of the import market.

There remain several problems yet to be solved before consumers can actually purchase these foreign passenger cars whose import will be permitted this July.

First, the enforcement decree of the automobile control law has not been finalized and a model can be selected only when it meets safety standards and approval procedures in accordance with this enforcement decree.

Second, not only domestically produced cars but also all foreign imported cars must pass very strict inspection procedures such as a 50,000 km driving test, a fuel consumption rate test, an acceleration test, a control capability test, and a crash test in accordance with the enforcement decree which will be finalized next April at the latest. However, there is no such test facility in South Korea at this time.

Third, the import tariff which it is estimated will be imposed at a rate of approximately 60 percent has not yet been finalized.

While these tasks remain unfinished, the 3 auto makers and the Ministry of Trade and Industry are reportedly setting up an organization under the temporary name of the Korea Auto Industry Association for the purpose of effectively coping with the new export era of the domestic auto industry and dealing with the industry's common development problems resulting from its expansion.

When the efforts of government and public institutions and related industries coincide with those of Korean consumers in patronizing domestic products, imported foreign cars will not be able to deeply penetrate the domestic market no matter how high their quality, how well known their brands, or how many ultramodern electronic devices they have. In addition, we will be able to accomplish 100 percent spare parts design with our own technology in the 1990's as we have planned.

13269

CSO: 4107/180

INCREASED PRODUCTION OF AUTOMOBILES VIEWED

Automobile Export Market

Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 5 Jun 87 p 5

[Article by Ch'oe Hui-cho]

[Text] Automobile Industry Era; One Car Every 55 Seconds...World's 11th Car Manufacturing Country; 600,000 Cars Produced Last Year: 51 Percent of Them Exported; Facilities To Be Expanded This Year in the Scale for 1,000,000 Cars

Due to the rapid increase in exports of domestically manufactured cars and expansion of domestic consumption, the car manufacturing industry in our country has begun to make rapid progress.

The trend is to rapidly increasing exports thanks to the development of new model compact cars that are internationally competitive, and increased domestic sales due to the rise in purchasing power in the domestic markets that is being effected through the improvements in national income and the standard of living. Domestic car manufacturers are expanding facilities, including the construction of new manufacturing plants, in order to meet the increase in demands from domestic consumption and exports. This indicates the possibility of rapid growth of the car manufacturing industry as a major industry in our country.

However, despite the fact that the rapid growth of the car manufacturing industry itself is no doubt welcome, it is likely that the growth will effect the expansion of domestic consumption, increase in the number of cars in the country, and further increase in traffic difficulties. In addition the rapid increase in exports will be a major cause of trade friction with foreign countries. Thus easing and unraveling these problems are major concerns and tasks.

The ROK produced last year a total of 601,546 cars, climbing suddenly to the rank of 11th largest car manufacturing country in the world. As for exports, 306,000 cars were exported making ROK the 10th largest auto exporter. Automobile trade journals in major advanced countries, such as the United States and Japan, have begun adding the ROK to the ranks of major car manufacturing countries.

During the last 3 years (1984-86), the car manufacturing output and exports (finished cars; in terms of quantity) respectively averaged annual increases of 50 percent and 130 percent.

Accordingly, the weight the car manufacturing industry carries among all manufacturing industries increased from 3.1 percent of 1975 to 5.1 percent in 1986. The percentage of car exports included in the total amount of exports increased from 0.2 percent to 4.6 percent. These big increases thus added to the weight of the car manufacturing industry.

Over the 1 year period of last year, sales rose to more than 594,000 cars, including domestic sales (over 288,000 cars) and exports (over 306,000 cars). Four car manufacturing companies have planned for total sales of more than 1.07 million cars this year, or 180 percent of last year's sales. This big increase includes domestic demand (435,000 cars), 51 percent [increase], and exports (636,000 cars), 108 percent [increase].

People involved in the [car manufacturing] industry foresee, that such a plan can be accomplished, on the basis of domestic demand sales (126,000 cars) and exports (137,000 cars) during the period from the beginning of this year to the end of April.

As many as 21,320 compact cars Excel Presto of Hyundai were sold in the United States during the month of April this year. Among the imported cars in the United States, in the category of compact cars, [Hyundai's compact cars] won first place in the monthly sales statistics for the first time. Japan's Nissan which had been holding fast to the first place, sold 19,214 Sentras, falling to second place.

Daewoo's LeMans and Kia's Festiva (Pride in the domestic market) began to be exported to the United States this year. They respectively shipped out more than 7,000 cars by the end of April--an encouraging trend. Enlivened by such a trend, car exports during the month of May of this year reached more than 61,000, increasing by as much as 137 percent over May of last year. Monthly exports exceeded 60,000 for the first time. Exports during the period from January to May reached more than 185,000, showing 63 percent increase over the corresponding period of last year (more than 72,000).

It is expected that the amount of sales of the four car manufacturing companies will increase greatly as domestic demand and exports expand. The Hyundai Motor Co. Ltd. will increase its sales up to 2,700 billion won or a 42 percent increase over last year's (1,900 billion won). Kia Industry and Daewoo will respectively increase up to 1,500 billion won and 1,100 billion won or 109 percent increase and 177 percent increase.

The annual production output capability of the four car manufacturing companies, including Hyundai, Daewoo, Kia, and Dong-a has reached 1,208,000 cars. In the case of Hyundai, one car is being produced in every 55 seconds. These car manufacturing companies are pushing construction projects of their second plants in expectation of future expansion of domestic and foreign demands. Hyundai has secured a 1-million p'yong site around the Namyang Bay in Hwasong County, Kyonggi Province. It is constructing a comprehensive

driving test ground on the 500,000 p'yong portion of the site and is planning to build a second plant on the remaining portion in order to deal with the export market situation, it is announced. Kia is planning to expand the plant at Soha dong, Kwangmyong City, Kyonggi Province by year's end so that it can produce as many as 300,000 cars annually; and it is planning to secure a 400,000 p'yong site around Asan Bay and to construct a second plant there by 1990.

Daewoo, too, is planning to expand the LeMans production facilities of the Inchon plant so that they may increase production from 167,000 cars to 334,000 cars by year's end. Thus it plans to increase its gross production capability from 278,000 to 445,000. Furthermore, it has announced that it is planning to build, by 1990, a second car manufacturing plant whose yearly production capability will be at the level of 300,000 cars, and that it is currently mapping concrete project plans and looking for a construction site for the plant. Dong-a Motor Co. Ltd. (Ssangyong affiliated company), a car maker manufacturing jeeps and specially equipped cars, too, has set 3-year plan for expanding facilities of the P'yongt'aek plant by 1989; it is pushing a production line expansion project at a cost of 110 billion won.

Hyundai, Daewoo, and Kia, these three companies are planning to expand according to developments in the export situation from now on; so they cannot announce anything as things stand now. However, in the light of their current production capability, it seems that every one of them will expand facilities to the extent that each of them will be able to produce 1 million cars annually.

The competition to develop new car models is also keen among the car manufacturing companies. The Hyundai Granger, whose engine displacement is 2,400 cc, will make its debut this coming August; and Kia's new medium-size model car (1,800. and 2,000 cc) will make its debut around August or September. Daewoo will put out its Vanette, a minibus (9-and 12-passenger) during the month of July. It is pushing a project to develop medium and large-size passenger car models in order to cope with imported cars; however, it is not yet known when this will be completed.

The new model compact cars have become popular in the U.S. markets because they are high performance cars at inexpensive prices. However, for the design technology of the most important core parts, including engines and several other parts they depend on Japan (Excel--Mitsubishi; Pride--Matsuda) and the United States (LeMans--GM). The dependence on Japanese parts, too, is still very high. During last year, imports of facility materials for expansion of car production facilities (\$430 million), raw materials (\$120 million), and parts (\$620 million) amounted to a total of \$1.17 billion.

Exports of domestically produced cars (including \$160 million exports of parts) reached \$1.51 billion; and the trade balance in the car manufacturing field was only \$340 million in the black. In particular, regarding last year's total, imports from Japan took up 81 percent (\$950 million). This shows how high the dependence on Japan is.

Present State of Things of Four Car Companies (As of the end of May)

Present Condition	Unit	Hyundai	Kia	Daewoo	Dong-a
Sales 1986 result	100 million	19,064	7,167	4,030	925
1987 plan	"	27,000	14,993	11,150	1,165
Yearly productivity (cars)	1,000	620	293	278	17
Type of cars	"	(570)	(116)	(233)	
		Cars, busses, trucks	Cars, busses, trucks	Cars, busses, trucks	Jeeps, specially equipped, busses
Sales 1987 domestic demands	1,000	170	158	100	7
1987 exports	"	450	74	112	
Number of employees		26,000	13,140	13,850	2,515
Capital	100 million	1,350	1,100	2,624	260

During last year, 51 percent of the total sales of domestically produced cars (or 66 percent of [the total sales of] passenger cars) was sold overseas. This year, it is expected that exports will increase by 59 percent. In particular, exports to North America will be as much as 85 percent (passenger cars: 90 percent).

The increase of cars in our country has reached over 1.36 million cars (passenger cars: more than 690,000) or 32.5 cars per population of 1,000 (as of the end of March).

That means there is 1 car per 7.7 households, [provided that] each of them has 4 members (passenger cars: one per 15 households). It is foreseen that, by the year 2000, there will be 110 cars per 1,000 population (passenger cars: 1 per 2.3 households). (Foreseen by the Industrial Research Institute.)

While the car manufacturing industry in the ROK has bright prospects for rapid growth in various areas, it faces the following urgent tasks: further technological parts development; breaking away from dependence on Japan; redressing the imbalance between domestic demand and exports; and elimination of traffic difficulties.

Traffic, Parking Problems

Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 5 Jun 87 p 5

[Article by Son Sok-hyong and Kwon Sun-t'aek]

[Excerpts] Number of Cars Increase by 607 Every Day; There Are Many Difficult Problems Including Parking Facilities Expansion; Existing State of Things Surrounding [Car] Registration and Traffic Problems

Statistics show that the number of cars throughout the country increased by 607 daily during the first 3 months of this year.

The Ministry of Transportation views, with apprehension, the situation in which traffic problems in big cities will be greatly aggravated, if the trend in increased number of cars continues. Streets in major cities in advanced countries make up the following percentages: in the case of New York, they take up as much as 35 percent; Tokyo 24 percent; and London 23.5 percent. In our country, Seoul 17.02 percent; and Pusan 11 percent; thus the percentage in our country is low. When one calculates on the basis of the year of 1986, with 520,000 cars registered, the average speed of cars, which was 17 km per hour, would drop to 9.6 km by 1991, and again drop to 7.5 km by 2000, as expected by the Ministry of Transportation. However, because of the shortage of financial resources for investment and the restriction in space for expansion of traffic facilities, there is a limit to expansion of facilities. Simply to increase highways in Seoul by 1 percent would require at least 500 million won. Thus traffic difficulties will increase with each passing day from now on. And, in that case, fuel and transportation expenses will inevitably increase as the speed of cars decreases.

It is in fact hard to find a bright idea for eliminating the expected aggravation of traffic congestion. The measures which the Ministry of Transportation is currently carrying out or planning to implement are as follows: expansion of electric railways designed to link subways; construction of transfer facilities between means of transportation; absorption of single passenger cars and taxis through the improvement of down town bus services; improvement of bus services between big cities and suburbs; and expansion of traffic system management, including changeable lanes, exclusive bus lanes, and improvement of traffic signal system.

The Ministry of Transportation has decided that, along with these measures, a fundamental traffic plan will be mapped out for five major cities and be implemented, that an evaluation system on the effect of traffic and transportation be enforced on the basis of the Law on Acceleration of Traffic Control in Urban Areas, and that measures be implemented to cope with the traffic demand from business and industrial facilities.

In particular, the Ministry of Transportation plans to implement effective measures to popularize compact cars and to take positive actions to reduce parking spaces and help effect smooth traffic. In the case of Seoul, the number of cars there is increasing by more than 260 daily. As of the end of April of this year, the total number of cars registered exceeded 550,000

The percentage of highways (17.02 percent) is higher than that of any other city. There are too many cars there and the shortage of roadways is serious.

Seoul City plans to invest annually more than 10 billion won in highway construction projects and thereby to increase the percentage of highways to 20 percent by the year of 2000. However, this prospect is rather dim because of the tremendous cost of highway construction and the difficulty in the expropriation of land.

In particular, Seoul City has set forth a plan to expand the high speed highway network to a one with a total length of 258 km with 13 lanes, in order to divert through traffic from the center of the city. It plans to grade and finish the basic construction of the lanes by the end of the year.

In addition, it is pushing work so that the Olympic Grand Bridge will be completed by the end of 1989, and that the construction and expansion projects of the East-West Trunk Lane Highway and the highway between Sadang-dong and Namt'aeryong will be completed by the end of 1988.

Furthermore, it plans to consolidate 2-lane highways and thereby increase their utilization rate. It also plans to actively push construction of underpasses by inviting private investments. These plans are designed to indirectly solve the highway problems.

In order to ease the parking difficulty that is a daily aggravation as the number of cars increases, this year Seoul City plans to build parking lots capable of accommodating 7,000 cars. By means of easing the building vacancy rate and allowing tax reduction and providing subsidies, it plans to render active assistance to the construction of buildings to be used exclusively for parking.

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CSO: 4107/199

SCHOLAR ASSESSES INFLUENCE OF AFKN

Seoul NEWSREVIEW in English 30 May 87 p 26

[Text]

The American Forces Korea Network (AFKN) has enjoyed extraterritorial status in Korea shielded from domestic laws regulating communication and broadcasting though it uses the international frequency band allocated to Korea, a local scholar said.

The network has been a "vehicle for disseminating" American culture. It has functioned as a water pipe conveying the commercialistic American mass culture to the country, said Lee Kang-soo, professor of journalism at Hanyang University in Seoul.

Aside from ill effects, Lee said the network has served as the most reliable mass medium, enabling the Korean people — particularly intellectuals — to objectively assess and evaluate significant incidents occurring both at home and abroad.

Lee evaluated AFKN in an article contributed to the Hanyang University News, the school's newspaper published weekly in the Korean language. Lee's article, featured in the April 30 issue, focused on AFKN-TV's influ-

ence on Korean society and culture.

The following are highlights of his article.

"The history of AFKN-TV broadcasting extends over three decades. Nevertheless, it was not until 1983 when the station adopted the direct broadcasting system (DBS) that its telecasting became a social issue or a focus of academic interest among Koreans.

"Under the system, AFKN's daily televising hours expanded from 14 to 19 (from 6 a.m. through 1 a.m. the next day), as much as nine hours longer than those of the country's two major TV networks, KBS and MBC.

"It is not only like "putting the cart before the horse" but also a matter of injuring the country's national prestige and pride that the TV network of the American troops stationed in Korea far exceeded the nationwide networks of Korea in terms of broadcasting hours.

"Radio waves shot into a foreign country, penetrating the border of a sovereign state without permission or

control, constitute an infringement of the nation's cultural sovereignty.

"A Korea-U.S. administrative agreement signed in 1966 provides for a legal basis for AFKN's broadcasting in Korea.

"The second clause of Article 3 of the pact stipulates that all problems connected with electricity and communication, including frequency, should be promptly solved in accordance with the arrangement between the authorities concerned designated by the two countries on a coordinated and cooperative basis.

"Aside from inequality before the law and the question of sovereignty, the cultural influences AFKN-TV had on the Korean people also poses a serious problem.

"However, we should never overlook the affirmative effects AFKN-TV has exercised for the last 30 years in news reporting and in cultural fields.

"The news programs in particular have a great influence on the Korean audience, particularly on intellectuals."□

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CSO: 4100/252

COUNTRY'S DEMOCRATIZATION TERMED EMBARRASSMENT TO NORTH KOREA

SK040049 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 4 Jul 87 p 3

[Text] North Korea seems to be embarrassed over the democratization steps taken in South Korea.

Most of the mass media in the North have kept mum on No Tae-u's package on sweeping political reforms Monday, which have decisively served to calm down the violent anti-government protests in the South.

Four days after No offered an eight-point democratization formula, the Pyongyang Radio tersely reported it, the Naewoe Press reported.

The radio reported Thursday that the students in the South harbor suspicion on whether or not No's idea will be duly translated into practice.

It then instigated the South Korean students to continue their struggle, claiming that fresh anti-government demonstrations or protests are needed in the South.

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CSO: 4100/270

GOVERNMENT PLANS TO EASE IMPORT CONTROLS

SK040743 Seoul YONHAP in English 0739 GMT 4 Jul 87

[Text] Seoul, 3 Jul (YONHAP)--The Korean Government plans to reduce the number of foreign-made commodity items whose importation is controlled by various special laws.

At present, a total of 2,533 items classified on the basis of the eight-digit Customs Cooperation Council nomenclature are subject to strict import control by 39 special laws.

As part of its market-opening measures, the government will delist many of the items from import restrictions and simplify their import procedures, a Trade and Industry Ministry official said Friday.

The total includes 1,122 medicine and health-related commodities, 750 agricultural products, and 619 manufactured items.

Many of the items face complicated import procedures and unnecessary quality and safety inspections.

The government will act on the plan this in an economic ministers' conference to be presided over by Deputy Premier-Economic Planning Minister Chong In-yong, the official said.

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CSO: 4100/270

LOCAL FIRMS GIRD FOR IMPORT LIBERALIZATION

Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 21 Jun 87 p 6

[Article by Ch'oe Song-chin]: "Local Firms Gird for Import Liberalization"

[Text]

With near-complete liberalization of the domestic market just around the corner, local industries are taking pains to prepare themselves to survive a fierce trade war with foreign competitors.

From July 1, the government will liberalize imports of 170 industrial commodities, varying from ball-point pens to computers and heavy-duty construction equipment while lowering import duties.

The further opening of domestic market will leave 93.6 percent of Korea's imports liberalized, up from 91.5 percent, with only a few agricultural products such as rice and beef under government protection.

Steel and metal products are 99.5 percent liberalized, followed by chemical and ceramic products 99 percent, textiles 97.5 percent, electric and electronic goods 96.6 percent, machinery 93.6 percent and general merchandise 88.3 percent.

Most of the 170 items to be liberalized next month were announced in 1985 under the prior notice system but market opening will still come too soon for some industries to get fully prepared.

What concerns the government and the business community here most is the possibility of dumping by foreign exporters, plunging them into disarray.

The government's Foreign Trade Act, which will be enacted July 1, will establish a Korean Trade Commission, a local version of the U.S. International Trade Commission, to receive appeals for industrial damages caused by foreign dumping here.

Judging that the government's anti-dumping measures are insufficient to check the influx of foreign products, local firms are busy revising their business strategy and starting various self-support efforts.

The nation's computer industry, which has long enjoyed the government's protection and is still in a nascent stage in technology and manufacturing know-how, is expected to be hit hardest by liberalization, market watchers here said.

They doubt whether small- and medium-sized computer makers can survive the challenge of technologically-superior U.S. and Japanese brands or price-competitive Taiwanese products.

Local industry is now working all out to develop small personal computers with price tags of about 400,000 won per unit, while making joint efforts to localize major parts and components, increase overseas sales networks and upgrade product functions.

The heavy-duty construction equipment industry will also be seriously affected by liberalization, because any additional entrance in the market by local makers is prohibited until next June, amid the flood of foreign products here.

When the doors are opened wide next month to imports of bulldozers and wheel-loaders, which account for about 40 percent of the heavy-duty construction equipment market, less competitive Korean-made equipment will have little chance, market observers said.

Local businesses are trying to develop essential parts of hydraulic units, while diversifying their import sources away from Japan.

The processed food industry, another industrial line with weak international competitiveness, is worried that a large chunk of its market share will go to foreign imports.

As much as 70 percent of the production cost depends on the price of raw meat, leaving little room for cost cutting. Local

manufacturers hope for a drastic cut in tariffs on imported cans and other packing materials for re-export purposes.

General merchandisers, mostly small- and medium-sized firms, are also jittery about the forthcoming liberalization.

The zipper market, for instance, is already dominated by a Japanese maker, YKK. The Japanese company, with 70 percent of the Korean zipper market, is preparing to take an even larger slice of it. Japanese stationary exporters are also reportedly ready to dump low-quality products in Korea.

Besides the woes of the manufacturing industries, patent and copyright protection scheduled for next month is expected to be an additional burden on the nation's scientific and cultural communities.

The government plans to set up research centers for developing hi-tech materials — an activity test center in the Korea Research Institute of Chemical Technology and a stability test center in the National Institute of Health.

The Korea Research Institute plans to develop 200 materials between 1988 and 1990.

To reduce the payment of patent royalties, the businesses are seeking joint ventures with advanced foreign partners, while promoting independent development of new materials.

To prepare for copyright protection, large publishing firms have set up independent departments responsible for publishing contracts with foreigners, while smaller publishers will depend on copyright brokerage companies.

The musical, fine art and theatrical communities are trying to reduce their copyright fees, while calling for government support to help finance their management and advertising.

Software program makers seek to sign formal contracts to introduce computer technologies until they can develop sophisticated software programs on their own.

/9274

CSO: 4100/284

JAPANESE OBTAIN OVER HALF TECHNOLOGY PACTS THIS YEAR

Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 21 Jun 87 p 6

[Text]

Technology licensing agreements							Royalty payment (\$ million)					
Year	U.S.	Japan	W. Germany	France	Others	Total	U.S.	Japan	W. Germany	France	Others	Total
'62-'76	164	494	23	7	64	752	29.7	63.7	8.2	1.6	10.4	113.6
'77-'81	302	631	70	39	183	1,225	159.2	139.8	14.0	14.3	124.1	451.4
1982	68	164	14	16	46	308	59.5	29.3	2.9	3.6	20.4	115.7
1983	77	201	20	10	54	362	80.7	37.1	3.8	2.7	25.2	149.5
1984	99	217	36	23	62	437	116.1	53.2	11.6	3.6	28.7	213.2
1985	114	228	29	14	69	454	154.8	74.6	11.6	7.6	46.9	295.5
1986	157	264	23	19	54	517	191.6	129.5	19.1	17.2	53.6	411.0
1987 (Jan.-May)	61	122	9	17	20	229	48.4	60.2	5.3	5.1	17.6	136.6
Total	1,042	2,321	224	145	552	4,284	840.0	587.4	78.5	55.7	326.9	1,886.5

*The 1987 royalty payments are those recorded between January and April.

Korean businesses signed 122 technology licensing agreements with Japanese concerns during the first five months of this year, up 3.4 percent from a year ago, accounting for 53.3 percent of 229 such pacts signed by Korean firms during the period, the Ministry of Finance said yesterday.

The Japanese share of technology licensing agreements increased from 53.2 percent in 1982 to 55.5 percent in 1983. After dropping to 49.7 percent in 1984, it picked up to 51.3 percent in 1985, 51.1 percent in 1986 and 53.3 percent during the first five months of this year.

Korea signed 2,321 agreements with Japan between 1962 and the end of May this year, or 54.2 percent of the 4,284 agreements signed during the period.

Japan was followed by the United States, with which Korea signed 1,042 technology pacts, or 24.3 percent of the total, West Germany 224 (5.2 percent) and Britain 149 (3.5 percent).

Of the 2,321 technology pacts with Japan, 733 were in the machinery sector and 504 in the electric-electronics sector. The petrochemical industry came next with 413.

The 733 machinery sector agreements

with Japan accounted for 61.6 percent of all technology licensing pacts signed by the machinery sector during the past 24 years, and 504 electric-electronics pacts represent 56.3 percent of the total. The comparable figure is 58.9 percent for the petrochemical industry.

The technology licensing pacts signed by the machinery sector rose from 62 in 1982 to 82 in 1983, 123 in 1984, 126 in 1985 and 153 last year, while those by electric-electronics rose from 78 in 1984 to 125 in 1985 and 131 last year.

Those by petrochemical industry grew from 64 in 1985 to 95 last year.

Korea's machinery, electric-electronics and petrochemical sectors rely heavily on Japanese technology, due to their heavy dependence on Japanese machinery and parts.

Japanese technology is cheaper than technology from other countries, the ministry said.

Korean firms have paid an average of \$257,000 to introduce each Japanese technology, compared with \$821,114 for the United States, \$397,857 for France and \$343,049 for West Germany.

Royalties paid by Korean businesses amounted to \$1,886.5 million between 1962 and the end of April this year.

The United States topped the list at \$840 million, followed by Japan at \$587.4 million, \$76.5 million for West Germany and \$55.7 million for France.

Annual royalty payments increased from \$115.7 million in 1982 to \$149.5 million in 1983, \$213.2 million in 1984, \$295.5 million in 1985, \$411 million last year, and \$136.6 million during the first four months of this year.

Industrywise, the electric-electronics sector paid \$420.6 million (22.3 percent of the total), followed by \$382.3 million (20.3 percent) for machinery, \$348.9 million (18.5 percent) for petrochemical, \$212.8 million (11.3 percent) for electric power generation and \$113.4 million (6 percent) for shipbuilding industry.

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CSO: 4100/285

BRIEFS

ROK TO EXPAND EXPORTS--Seoul, 25 June (YONHAP)--South Korea's Trade and Industry Minister said Wednesday that the government will actively push ahead with the expansion of commodity and plant exports to Southeast and Southwest Asian countries as part of its efforts for foreign market diversification. Addressing a send-off ceremony for a 37-member economic mission to Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines, Minister Na Ung-pae also said the Korean Government is considering a plan to encourage domestic industries to actively participate in the economic development programs of Southeast and Southwest Asian countries. Noting that the time is ripe for Korean companies to expand economic ties of cooperation with Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines, Na added that the Government plans to support small- and medium-sized industries' efforts to form joint venture investments with their counterparts in those regions. The Korean economic mission is scheduled to begin promotional activities in the three Southeast Asian countries between 27 June and 9 July. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0031 GMT 25 Jun 87 SK] /12913

CSO: 4100/251

DAILY ON GRASS ROOTS PARTY ORGANIZATIONS

SK110920 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2136 GMT 4 Jul 87

[NODONG SINMUN 5 July special article: "Enhancing the Role of Grass Roots Party Organizations Is an Important Factor in Strengthening the Party"]

[Text] Today, our party is displaying its might as a revolutionary party, with powerful combat capabilities, that has been organizationally and ideologically strengthened as firm as rock. This is a brilliant result of the wise leadership the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the founder and leader [yongdoja] of our party, has exercised in achieving the party-building cause and, in particular, of the leadership he has exercised to ceaselessly strengthen our party organizations.

Thirty years ago, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song published his historic work "On Strengthening the Party Organizations and Implementing the Party's Economic Policy," the publication of which was of great theoretical and practical significance in consolidating and developing our party.

The work is an important document that has elucidated a programmatic guideline for making the party of the working class strengthen its ranks organizationally and ideologically and party organizations at all levels successfully implement the party's economic policy. The work has elucidated important principled questions concerning such matters as consolidating the grass roots party organizations; increasing their roles; improving the work styles and methods of functionaries of provincial, municipal, and county parties; enhancing their responsibility and role; and party organizations offering correct guidance for implementing the party's industrial and agricultural policy. Thus, the work has become a precious ideological and theoretical tool in strengthening the party of the working class and improving party work.

Today, the grass roots organizations of our party are being strengthened and their functions and roles are being ceaselessly enhanced. Wherever the masses are, there are grass roots organizations of our party, and the masses of the people are actively led in implementing the party line and policy according to the intent of the party. This is a strong display of the great vitality of work that has elucidated the most adequate ways and methods to build party organizations and improve party work with a firm chuche-oriented stand.

Along with the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's classical work "The Historic Experience in Building the WPK," which is a great program for building the party of the working class, the work is a document of great significance for strengthening our party and improving party work today.

All party organizations and functionaries must continue to adhere to these works of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. By so doing, they must thoroughly implement their ideas and policies for building the party.

An important idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's work is to enhance the roles of grass roots organizations of the party. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: As a man can be healthy when each cell of his body is healthy, to strengthen the party, its primary-level party organizations, the cell organizations of the party, must be strengthened. When primary-level party organizations are healthy, the entire party can be healthy and strengthened.

Strengthening grass roots party organizations and enhancing their militant functions and roles are important factors in strengthening the party.

As the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song elucidated in the work, a man can be healthy when each cell of his body is healthy. Thus, to strengthen the party, its grass roots organizations--its cell organizations--must be strengthened. Only then, can the entire party be healthy and ceaselessly strengthened.

Grass-roots party organizations are the bases where party members live and the combat units where party policy is implemented. Thus, only when the roles of the grass-roots party organizations are enhanced can the party lives of party members be disciplined and can they successfully accomplish the political tasks given by the party and the leader. This is why our party has ceaselessly placed great emphasis on strengthening its grass-roots organizations.

In particular, when the entire party was being permeated with the chuche idea, dear Comrade Kim Chong-il took epochal steps to strengthen the party's grass-roots organizations and to enhance their combat capabilities and roles, thus greatly contributing to the party-building cause.

Enhancing the party's grass-roots organizations is becoming even more important in strengthening the party and accomplishing the party's huge revolutionary task according to the demand of the cause of the chucheization of the entire society. Therefore, as elucidated in the work, we must continue to deepen the work to enhance the roles of the party's grass-roots organizations.

As the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has elucidated in the work, in enhancing the roles of the grass-roots organizations, it is most important to discipline the party members' party spirit. Arming the party members with the leader's revolutionary ideology, rallying them around the party Central Committee, and nurturing them as revolutionary warriors who will overcome any

trial and ordeal and who will sacrifice their lives for the party and the leader are the important tasks given for the party's grass-roots organizations.

To properly conduct the work to discipline party members' party spirit, it is important to enhance the roles of the party cells, which are the primary-level grass-roots organizations of the party. The basic mission of party cells is to organize and lead the party lives of the party members. Our party center has stressed that party cells must emphasize organizing and leading the party lives of the party members according to the demand of the party rules, must educate party members in a revolutionary manner, must discipline them organizationally and ideologically, and must lead them so that they may play a leading role in carrying out the revolutionary task. By upholding the intent of the party center, the party cells and grass-roots party organizations must brilliantly accomplish their basic missions, and the provincial, municipal, and county party committees must further intensify guidance over the grass-roots party organizations. Only then, can our party be further strengthened organizationally and ideologically and even greater success be won in implementing the party policy.

Another important idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's work is to improve the working methods of functionaries and to enhance their level. In the work, the great leader elucidated that what is most important in the work of the responsible functionaries of provincial, municipal, and county party committees is to go into the masses. He taught that functionaries must not stay in office, but go down below.

By participating in the meetings of grass-roots party organizations of plants, rural villages, schools, and all other areas and participating in mass gatherings, party functionaries must correctly grasp the party spirit of the party members, their political and ideological level, their capabilities of leading the masses and the situation of subordinate units. This is their basic working method.

As has been stressed by dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, party functionaries must smell the earth of farms and the oil of plants. Functionaries of the provincial, municipal, and county party committees must always be with party members. By so doing, they must continue to thoroughly carry out the task given by the work to enhance the party spirit of party members, rally the masses around the party, and properly conduct the organizational and political work to strengthen the ranks of the party. When party functionaries intensify guidance over grass-roots party organizations by staying with party members, we can nurture many high-level leading core warriors of our party who possess strong party spirit, conduct the work with the masses properly, and actively carry out production activities.

Another important question arising from thoroughly carrying out the task given by the work is to display party spirit by functionaries and party members in implementing the party's economic policy.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: In economic construction, it is very important to enhance the functionaries' party spirit. This means educating functionaries to be loyal to party policy and making them struggle against insincerity in implementing party policy.

Party spirit is boundless selflessness displayed in protecting and defending the party's line and policy put forth by the party and the leader and implementing them through fire and flood. The party spirit of the party members must be displayed through great success in the practical struggle to implement the party's economic policy. In particular, only party members who regard party policy as something inviolable and who implement it unconditionally and thoroughly are the party members who possess truly high party spirit.

Today, our party is carrying out a huge economic construction operation for the prosperity of the fatherland and the happiness of the people. Displaying party spirit in implementing our party's economic construction plan is the noble duty of our party members who live and participate in the revolution in the era of a magnificent struggle.

All party organizations and functionaries must deeply study and grasp the idea elucidated in the work to enhance party spirit in implementing the party's economic policy and the recent teaching [karuchisim] of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il on enhancing the revolutionary spirit, party spirit, working class spirit, and people-mindedness by closely linking them with one another. By so doing, they must persistently carry out the work to make the party members fully display their party spirit.

As has been noted in the work, the party spirit displayed in implementing party policy is inseparably linked with the level of functionaries and party members. When the level of functionaries and party members is high the work to enhance party spirit can be conducted properly and the struggle to implement the party's economic policy be properly carried out. Therefore, it is important for functionaries and party members to struggle energetically to arm themselves with the party's economic policy and possess economic, scientific, and technological knowledge.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's historic work "On Strengthening the Party Organizations and Implementing the Party's Economic Policy" is displaying great vitality with its elucidation of the important questions of building the party and carrying out party work.

According to the demand of the cause of the chucheization of the entire party, party organizations and functionaries must more thoroughly implement the ideas and policies put forth in the work. By so doing, they must strengthen our party organizationally and ideologically and make ceaseless progress in socialist construction.

/6662

CSO: 4110/206

YOUTHS EXHORTED TO 'WHOLEHEARTEDLY' SUPPORT KPA

Pyongyang NODONG CHONGNYON in Korean 23 Apr 87 p 2

[Article by Kim In-yong: "Actively Supporting the KPA Is a Sacred Duty and Honorable Task of the Youths"]

[Text] With the joy we had in splendidly celebrating birthdays of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, our people and youths are going to observe significantly the 55th anniversary of the founding of the KPA.

On the occasion of the KPA day, our people and youths are looking back with deep emotion upon the great achievements made by the KPA as the army of the leader, the army of the party, and the army of the people, in the heroic struggle designed to safeguard the party, the leader, the fatherland, and the trophies of revolution; and they are thus displaying the full bloom of the laudable custom of loving and helping the KPA, filled with the pride and credit of having the 1-a-match-for-100 strong revolutionary armed forces.

Our traditional, laudable custom of actively loving and helping the KPA, which has been highly displayed since the days of armed struggle against the Japanese, represents a sacred duty and the moral ethics of members of the Socialist Working Youth League [SWYL] and youths.

The great leader Marshal Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"We must see to it that all our functionaries, party members, and people will love soldiers, primary level leaders, and military officers of the KPA just like their real brothers and sisters and devotedly support them. Thus, we must see to it that, under the hearty love, backing, and support of the whole party and the whole people, officers and men of the KPA will be able to do their best in fulfilling their military duties without any worries or uneasiness whatsoever."

Officers and men of the KPA are defenders of our revolution who are sacrificing their lives in fighting for the great leader, our party, fatherland, and people; they are the proud sons and daughters of the fatherland who are struggling for the prosperity of the country and the happiness of the people.

Our KPA forces, carrying on the anti-Japanese revolutionary traditions, defend and guarantee the great leader and the revolutionary cause of our party with their arms. In their outposts in the air, land, and sea of the fatherland, they are crushing enemies' activities to safeguard the party and revolution and to defend reliably the security of the fatherland and the people.

Even when they are flat down on the frozen ground in snow storms and the rigor of winter, they feel rewarded and proud in launching revolution.

Despite today's very tense situation [in which] we are confronted with a strong enemy, we are staunchly defending the socialist fatherland and the gains of the revolution and our party is overcoming trials of all hues and successfully carrying on its great work of revolution. All these are thanks to the fact that we have such a reliable 1-a-match-for-100 revolutionary army as the KPA.

A stupendous work such as constructing the Western Sea Lock Gate by damming up the wild sea can be done only by our men of the KPA.

Men of the KPA who are endlessly loyal to the party, upholding orders of the supreme headquarters, are also taking part today in the important unit constructions designed to increase the economic power of the country and to improve the people's livelihood, such as the construction of the Sunch'on Vinalon Complex, reclaimed tideland construction, and the construction of the Rehabilitation Avenue; and they are taking charge of the most difficult and hardest portion of the work.

Our most-advanced socialist system, which represents the gains of great revolution achieved by our people under the leadership of the party and the leader, and the proud successes made in a great number of grand monumental creations, plants, business enterprises, and rural villages throughout the country are stained with the red blood and sweat of the men of our KPA, who are heroically fighting for the happiness of their beloved parents, brothers, and posterity, and the endless prosperity of their socialist fatherland, along with the lofty revolutionary spirit and patriotism displayed there.

Indeed our KPA forces are the forces of the leader, the forces of the party, and the forces of the people, who are giving their everything in the struggle being launched for the party, leader, fatherland, and the people. Loving them and supporting them and actively helping them make up our natural moral responsibility based on a debt of gratitude.

Loving and wholeheartedly helping the KPA forces are also important in strengthening the revolutionary armed forces of our party.

The combat capability of the KPA forces, which is the nucleus of the defense system of the entire country and the entire people in our country, can be solidified as really powerful and invincible only through the people's hearty love and unstinted support.

The lofty revolutionary spirit and mass-oriented heroism in which youth and life are to be given delightedly for the fatherland and revolution, the endless loyalty to the party and the leader, the revolutionary comrade love between men and officers, and the blood relationship between the armed forces and the people, represent the political and ideological superiority of our KPA and the fundamental guarantee for strengthening its combat capability.

The Korean Revolutionary Army and the KPA forces have always successfully decorated the militant road of victory and glory amid the love, backing, and support of the people.

The forces receiving the love and support of the people are undefeatable in fights with any formidable enemy.

Today the U.S. imperialist, militarist aggressors and the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique are running wild to ignite the spark of a new war in our country.

The prevailing situation demands that the power of our KPA be further strengthened.

We must love and support our KPA forces more and further strengthen the material and technological equipment of the forces. Thus, we must see to it that the KPA men will staunchly defend the well-being of the fatherland and the people and the socialist gains without any worries and uneasiness.

Indeed, in strengthening the defense capability of the country, the love and backing and support for the KPA, the regular forces, are of very important significance.

Members of the SWYL and the youths must understand deep in their hearts that loving the KPA just like real brothers and actively helping it is of significance. They must stand in the van and in so doing set an example.

What is most important in so doing, is for the SWYL members and youths to treat the KPA [forces] just like real brothers with the correct stand and views toward them.

Our KPA forces are the forces organized by sons and daughters of the working people, including workers and peasants. They are the real people's forces fighting against foreign aggressors and their stooge reactionary forces and for the independence of our nation, the cause of socialism and communism, and the happiness of the people.

Our KPA forces are fighting being ever ready to give their lives for the people.

Therefore, the KPA forces are enjoying the absolute support and love of the masses of the people; the military forces and the people have a blood relationship that can never be severed.

Members of the SWYL and the youths must meet men of the KPA always just like real brothers and revolutionary comrades. They must share their fate with the men of the KPA in fighting to unite firmly and to defend wholeheartedly the party and the leader and to defend securely the gains of the fatherland and the revolution.

Furthermore, members of the SWYL and the youths must render good material assistance to the KPA forces.

The work of material support for the KPA is a very important and responsible work designed to strengthen the forces as invincible revolutionary armed forces.

When we render good material assistance to the KPA forces, the modernization of the forces can be accelerated, the KPA can be strengthened militarily and technologically, the enemies' dare attacks can be deterred, and their ill-judged attacks can be crushed with a single blow.

Members of the SWYL and the youths must understand well that it is a sacred duty of citizens of the republic to take a serious view of military affairs and to help the KPA actively. Thus, they must produce more and in better quality those goods, daily necessities, and food stuffs to make the forces stronger militarily and technologically and send them to the KPA.

Members of the SWYL and the youths must highly display their pride in being the vanguard and shock brigade of socialist construction, effect a great upsurge in production, and make our revolutionary bases more and more secure: doing so is an important work of support for the men of the KPA.

Officers and men of our KPA, who are staunchly guarding the defense line of the fatherland, brace their energies and courage with the successes of our workers and youths in the socialist construction and hold more securely the weapons of revolution and weapons of the class in their hands.

Members of the SWYL and the youths must unceasingly create new standards and new records, while working in the van, in the field of the more difficult and harder work in the socialist economic construction. They must erect more great monumental creations to decorate the era of the workers party. They must thereby cheer the hearts of officers and men of our KPA and greatly arouse them to their activities.

On the other hand, members of the SWYL and the youths must set examples in rendering assistance to the families of the KPA in the rear, families of those war dead, honored men, and retired officers. Doing so is also another important work of loving and helping the KPA.

Families in the rear of the KPA have sent their beloved sons and daughters to the honorable outposts of the defense line of the fatherland, whereas families of the war dead sacrificed their precious sons and daughters in the sacred war of fighting and repulsing the U.S. imperialist aggressors. And the honored men are those revolutionary men who lost their arms, legs, or

eyes in the hard-fought fields of the fight with enemies, who are still blooming the flowers of revolution continuously upholding the lofty will of the party and the leader, and whom our party thinks of most highly. The retired officers are the proud sons of the fatherland who held guns in their hands in their youthful days and gave their whole lives in their entirety in defense of the fatherland.

Our party always sets great value on the families in the rear of the KPA, families of the war dead, the honored men, and the retired officers and is doing its best for them.

Members of the SWYL and the youths, upholding the lofty will of our party, must respect the families in the rear of the KPA, families of the war dead, the honored men, and the retired officers and must launch a broad movement for doing good things of all sorts designed to help them socially.

Organization of the SWYL and its functionaries must paraphrase and indoctrinate the great leader's instructions and the intentions of the party regarding loving the KPA forces just like real brothers and actively helping them among members of the SWYL and the youths. They must let members of the SWYL and the youths be in the van in effecting the social life style of actively supporting the KPA through various organizational and political works.

All members of the SWYL and the youths must carry on and develop on an overall basis the traditional, laudable custom of the unity of armed forces and the people, must love and help the KPA forces just like real brothers with their whole hearts, and must do their best for the KPA forces. Thus, they must see to it that the combat capability of the forces will be securely solidified, and that the forces will defend outposts of the fatherland as an impregnable fortress.

7989/9716

CSO: 4110/141

KPA CONSTRUCTION WORK AT SUNCH'ON DETAILED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 2 Mar 87 p 3

[Article by An Si-kun, headquarters company reporter: "Feats Are Displayed and Forceful March Goes On In the Construction of a Great Vinalon Production Base"]

[Text] Bodies of Two Carbide Furnaces Assembled; Two Lime Furnaces Built; Assembling of No 1 Turbine Generator Is At Final Stage

Soldiers and Construction Workers Who Are Accelerating the Construction of the Sunch'on Vinalon Complex

Soldiers of the Unit to Which Comrade Kim Ch'ang-yong Belongs

In the Frame of Mind of Those Soldiers In an Assault Battle

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, conducting an on-the-spot guidance at the construction site of the Sunch'on Vinalon Complex, noted in his instruction that he, firmly trusting them, entrusted all the construction workers and Korean People's Army [KPA] soldiers with the difficult and stupendous construction. And in his historical administrative policy speech, he pointed out that the construction of the Sunch'on Vinalon Complex is an important construction project, on which, he said, work should be concentrated.

Soldiers of the unit to which Comrade Kim Ch'ang-yong belongs, with a burning desire to serve with loyalty in return for the great leader's great trust, are successfully displaying proud feats and marching forcefully in their daily struggle.

Gathering strength from the fact that they overfulfilled their January quota of the National Economy Plan at 104 percent, the KPA soldiers in February began an innovation to overfulfill the plan which was set at a level 18 percent higher than that of the previous month. Thus they opened wide a way of implementing ahead of schedule their combat task in accordance with the resolution made publicly to the party.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"We must concentrate all our efforts and quickly finish the important unit construction. The KPA soldiers and construction workers who took charge of the important unit construction must fully display a high spirit of devotion and creative capability in their value-laden struggle for the prosperity of the nation and the happy life of the people."

Soldiers of the unit to which Comrade Kim Ch'ang-yong belongs, with a burning desire to serve with loyalty in return for the great trust of the great leader, displayed a revolutionary lifestyle to finish, unconditionally, a day's plan within the day.

Building the raw material unloading site was really difficult. A short period of time was allocated to the project, which was big and required diligence.

Soldiers of the Yim Kyu-ch'ol Work Team who began the foundation work were confronted, on the third day of the operation, with a problem, which was far more difficult than they anticipated.

The site for the foundation was very muddy, and, to make matters worse, melting snow was collecting there; so the work was just like digging in a marsh. Furthermore, water gushed forth from the bottom without stopping. However, the soldiers highly displayed the revolutionary spirit of dauntlessness, and valorously overcame the difficult problem. Thus, they overfulfilled their combat plan everyday for a week.

Then one day, something happened.

A side wall of the foundation which was almost 6 meters deep began to collapse.

Members of the work team, together with the team chief, jumped in without a moment's delay and began installing support props. Finally, after controlling the situation, they cleaned up the deposited dirt and soil. However, further difficulties lay ahead.

Water gushed out from a crack in the dirt wall.

The work done so far would have been ruined in a split second.

The KPA soldiers began the work of pumping water out. However, the pump was several thousand meters away. If the pump was disassembled and moved, it would have taken too much time. Soldiers went to work as a group and decided to move the pump and pipes.

The struggle launched by the KPA soldiers walking together showed their strength and mettle, as they served with loyalty in return for the great trust of the party and the leader. Finally, they set up the pump in a short period of time and pumped the water out. Then later on, they laid out rails and

effectively utilized the winch equipment; and they finished digging the foundation within the set period of time. At a time like that, the soldiers of "the Kim Chin Youth Shock Brigade" also displayed proud feats.

One day, more than 500 soldiers, including responsible workers Comrades Ch'a Myong-pok, Chi Yong-ch'un, and Kim Hong-won, and more than 20 members of the soldiers' families carried out a daily task double the amount of work set for the day, and created a big stir at the work site. They, together with workers at the metal plant construction complex, set a new record in the construction project of fuel-related structures and in building walls.

They themselves are initiators of the feat of finishing, at the beginning of this year, the groundwork for tank foundations within the period set forth for the work. When they found the compressor might be frozen and fail to function, during the course of operation, they immediately took measures to keep the compressor warm. They sang revolutionary songs loudly, while struggling for over 10 hours.

The flame of struggle designed to attain ahead of schedule a resolved target also arose forcefully among the soldiers of "the 25 April Youth Shock Brigade."

While they were vigorously marching forward, fulfilling daily plans at more than 150 percent in the concrete work for the water-for-industrial-use underground structure, the temperature fell all of a sudden and they were faced with difficulty in doing the work. Then, the KPA soldiers, serving with all their hearts in return for the party's trust, took measures to keep warm with the burning passion of loyalty despite the weather that froze the soil and water. Thus, they were innovative in finishing the work within the period which they had sworn before the party to do.

Those KPA soldiers who took charge of the Kari-som Bridge construction also brought about an unprecedented innovation. They did it with a burning desire to make contributions to complete solutions to the problems of clothes, food, and shelter for the people by means of valorously overcoming bottlenecks and difficulties in their way, and thereby finishing the construction work at the earliest date.

Several days after they began the foundation work, they hit a deposit of sludge. Although they shut out seawater, they still had to do the foundation concrete work by digging in the seabed as deep as 10 meters.

Digging in the sludge bed was followed by a collapse of the retaining wall and water gushed in from seabed. Thus the bridge construction was very arduous.

The soldiers could not overcome these difficulties even by the third day of their operation.

Cold weather raged on. They discussed how to overcome the difficulties lying ahead.

They, soldiers and officers, gathered on a sand dune at their work site.

The chief of the shock brigade stood up.

"The great leader trusted us KPA soldiers and left an important construction work in our hands. If we fail to overcome this difficult turn and fail to finish within the set period of time, how can we be called one-a-match-for-100 men of valor on the assault front?"

Flames appeared in the eyes of the soldiers.

The self-awareness of knowing they must not exceed the set work period of time violently moved their hearts.

They made collective efforts and built a big shovel capable of efficiently increasing the work effort several-fold. Thus they dug out mud in the same manner as using a winch, completing the digging operation.

Their noble posture, not quitting despite the knee-deep sludge in the work site and the gushing water, working well using their improvised shovel, brought tears to the people's eyes.

Not only this but also the feats of "the 15 April Youth Shock Brigade" made them full of pride.

Comrade Yu Pyong-ch'un, chief of the shock brigade, and Comrade Yi Chun-kil, chief of the work team, were always in the vanguard in excavating in the mud for industrial use water pipes, and in the underground structure project for water for industrial use. But they ran up against unexpected problems. When they boldly introduced a new method of pouring concrete, which they devised by means of employing collective wisdom in order to finish their work within the period set for it, the weather suddenly turned bitter cold.

The soldiers took measures to keep warm without delay, and continued to work despite the cold weather. Thus the amount of work they did in 1 day was as much as in 10-days. Thus they sustained the pride of improving the quality of construction at the highest level.

The construction of the Sunch'on Vinalon Complex, which is a great monumental creation of the Workers Party era, is undergoing a complete change every day thanks to the burning desire of the KPA soldiers who would never give up until they could serve with loyalty in return for the great trust of the party and the leader.

7989

CSO: 4110/109

PARTY MESSAGE TO ECONOMIC RALLY

SK061000 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0600 GMT 2 Jul 87

[WPK Central Committee congratulatory message read by Yi Kun-mo, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and premier of the State Administration Council, at the 2 July Pyongyang meeting for general mobilization to carry out the 3d 7-Year Plan--recorded]

[Text] Congratulatory message to the meeting for general mobilization to carry out the 3d 7-Year Plan:

The WPK Central Committee sends warm congratulations to the meeting for general mobilization to carry out the 3d 7-Year Plan and, through the meeting, to workers, technicians, and office workers across the country and members of the three revolutions teams struggling to accelerate socialist economic construction. [applause]

The meeting for general mobilization to carry out the 3d 7-Year Plan is to strengthen the burning determination to display the endless creative might of the working class and the glory of the chuche idea to the world. [applause]

Our heroic working class has fully displayed its loyalty to the party and the revolution in implementing the party's economic construction program and has performed shining feats of labor in the struggle to strengthen the economic might of the country and expedite the complete victory of socialism.

Under the militant slogan "Let us create the speed of the eighties with the spirit of the chollima in waging the speed battle," the working class across the country has displayed mass heroism and excellently built the great monumental structures of the era of the workers party, such as the Sohae Lockgate and numerous plants and enterprises. It has made great progress in production and construction. [applause]

Through the realistic struggle waged by the working class, the chucheization and modernization of the people's economy have been accelerated, the self-reliance of industry and its chuche-oriented character have been further strengthened, the overall level of technology and equipment has been enhanced, and the material and technological foundations of socialism have been further reinforced. [applause]

Amid the rewarding struggle to carry out the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--under the revolutionary banner of the chuche idea and to step up socialist construction, our working class has more strongly grown as the invincible revolutionary ranks that firmly protect and implement the party's line and policy and as the credible core unit of our revolution that wages an indomitable struggle to win the pannational victory of the chuche revolutionary cause. [applause]

It is the pride of our party and people to have, as the leading class of the revolution, the heroic working class, which has glorified the chronicle of the fatherland with feats that have created amazing miracles and innovations in socialist construction by arming itself with the revolutionary ideology of our party and firmly uniting around the party and the leader. [applause]

Today, responding to the call of the party, our working class wages a creative struggle that overflows with revolutinoary zeal at every socialist construction site and performs feats of labor in carrying out the militant tasks of the 1st year of the 3d 7-Year Plan.

The WPK Central Committee highly assesses the labor successes won by participants of the meeting and all the working people who have waged a realistic struggle to implement the party's economic policy, and are vigorously advancing to win even greater victory in socialist construction with lofty loyalty to the party and the leader. [applause]

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: All guidance functionaries and working people must turn out in unison in the struggle to fulfill the 3d 7-Year Plan and effect new upsurges in socialist economic construction.

Today, we face the important mission of effecting ceaseless innovations and upswings through a general mobilization to fulfill the 3d 7-Year Plan by upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's political speech at the first session of the Eighth SPA.

The 3d 7-Year Plan is a great economic construction program that unprecedentedly nourishes the economic might of the country and epochally improves the people's standard of living. It is a splendid blueprint for making a new turn in the struggle to win the complete victory of socialism and further glorifying the era of the glorious working party. [applause]

Our working class and working people, with lofty revolutionary zeal and strong fighting spirit and with a firm belief in victory, must vigorously accelerate the general march to attain the 10 long-range goals of socialist economic construction. [applause]

Our working class must further modernize, expand, and develop the power, coal, steel, non-ferrous metal, and other major industries, and must make decisive progress in the struggle to improve the railway and overall transportation sector. [applause]

The working class must concentrate all its efforts on the construction of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex, Kwangbok Street, and other great monumental structures being carried out according to the party's far-reaching plan, and must even more properly solve the problems of food, clothing, and housing. By so doing, it must epochally improve the people's standard of living. [applause]

Waging the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--is a fundamental way to successfully implement the great program of the 3d 7-Year Plan and win the complete victory of socialism. [applause]

Our working class must hold to the ideological revolution and vigorously carry it out. All working people must cherish the chuche idea of our party, the great guiding ideology of our revolution and the invincible weapon of socialist and communist construction, as their only faith. They must think and act only according to the ideology and intent of the party at all times. They must thoroughly oppose all kinds of opposing wrong ideological elements, and must become true communist revolutionaries who selflessly struggle to win the victory of the chuche revolutionary struggle. [applause]

With lofty national pride and self-confidence in holding in high esteem the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song as the leader, in following the wise leadership of the party center, and in living and participating in the revolution in the chuche fatherland, our working class must firmly protect and defend the party and the leader. As the leading class of the revolution, it must take the lead in implementing the party's line and policy. [applause]

The 3d 7-Year Plan is a plan for overall technological improvement of the people's economy, and rapid scientific and technological development is a firm guarantee for speed in economic construction and successful socialist and communist construction. [applause]

Our working class, scientists, and technicians must place great emphasis on developing science and technology during the new long-range plan. By so doing, they must accelerate the chucheization, modernization, and scientization of the people's economy and make the science and technology of the country reach the world level at an early date.

The working class, scientists, and technicians must ceaselessly innovate in technology to develop and utilize domestic material, fuel, and power resources. By depending on our resources, they must develop new industries multilaterally and prospectively. By so doing, they must actively struggle to further perfect the infrastructures of the people's economy and strengthen the chuche-oriented character of the people's economy and its self-reliance.

In all sectors of the people's economy, old and backward facilities must be improved and modernized; production processes mechanized, automated, robotized, and computerized; production methods and management activities brought to a new scientific stage.

In scientific and technological development, the responsibilities and roles of scientists and technicians must be further enhanced, creative cooperation with workers strengthened, and a mass technological innovation campaign vigorously carried out. By so doing, the urgent scientific and technological problems of production and construction must be swiftly and properly solved.

Our working class, by upholding the party's policy to intellectualize the entire society, must study hard. It must ceaselessly enhance its political, performance, technological, and cultural level. By so doing, it must prepare itself as an intelligent and civilized socialist builder.

At the same time, the culture of socialist life, the culture of production, and the spirit of communist morality must be firmly established. By so doing, everyone must live according to the lifestyle of a socialist society, and live with an attitude worthy of the working class and in a revolutionary and cultural manner.

Mobilizing and utilizing hidden resources and production possibilities and intensifying the production and conservation campaign are an important way to successfully fulfill the 3d 7-Year Plan. [applause]

All sectors and units must dig out all hidden resources and possibilities, must economize every kilowatt of electricity, every kilogram of coal, steel, or cement, every drop of oil, and must produce and build more and better with available labor, facilities, and materials. By so doing, they must ensure that all the precious economic assets and wealth we have provided fully contribute to improving the people's lives.

The Taaen work system is a chuche-oriented economic management system that makes it possible to organize and lead the economy and manage and operate it scientifically and rationally according to the demands of the developing reality. [applause]

Functionaries must adhere to the Taaen work system, a most superior socialist economic guidance management system, which embodies the chuche idea and the mass line. They must meticulously plan and conduct economic organizational work and command work in production according to its demands, and must enhance the roles and responsibilities of complexes. By so doing, they must stabilize production and fulfill the daily, 10-day, monthly, quarterly, and indexed plans of the state without fail.

Meanwhile, by going below, they must mingle with the masses and arouse the creative zeal of production workers of broad strata. By so doing, they must competently solve pending problems.

To accelerate socialist economic construction through the mobilization of the masses' revolutionary zeal and their endless creativity, a mass campaign must be vigorously carried out.

All sectors, by upholding the party's slogan "Let us vigorously accelerate the march of the eighties in the way in which the Sohae Lockgate was built," must vigorously wage the struggle to create the speed of the eighties by linking it closely with the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions, the movement to follow the examples of unsung heroes, the socialist competition movement, the movement to create model units, and all other mass movements. By so doing, they must fill the country with the same spirit and zeal displayed at the time of the great chollima upsurge, and must effect great changes and collective innovations everywhere. [applause]

To fulfill the new long-range plan, tense battles must be waged. Under the revolutionary manner of self-reliance, all functionaries and working people of economic sectors, with the revolutionary spirit of Mt Paektu and with the unyielding fighting spirit of crossing a burning river and wading through swamps, must achieve a breakthrough and conduct all work in a revolutionary manner by overcoming difficulties and obstacles on the road of advance by their own efforts. [applause]

With self-consciousness and lofty responsibility worthy of masters of the revolution, everyone must actively and creatively carry out the assigned tasks and solve problems in their own style according to the demands of the chuche idea and according to the intent of the party and the situation of our country. [applause]

The WPK Central Committee is firmly convinced that our working class, by holding the revolutionary banner of the chuche idea aloft and by firmly uniting around the party Central Committee headed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, will once again vigorously display the invincible might and revolutionary spirit of the heroic Korea working class to the world by turning out in unison in the rewarding struggle to successfully fulfill the 3d 7-Year Plan and winning even greater victory. [applause]

The WPK Central Committee, 2 July 1987 [applause]

/9599

CSO: 4110/196

ECONOMIC

NORTH KOREA

CONSTRUCTION OF NORTHERN RAILWAY PROGRESSES

SK071514 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1503 GMT 7 Jul 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 Jul (KCNA)--A new railway is threading its way in the northern mountainous area of Korea.

The builders of the railway finished the roadbed project over the past 2 years and laid rails scores of kilometres, overcoming difficult working conditions.

The tunnel builders have set themselves the goal of increasing the tempo of the project 1.2 times by introducing advanced methods of work.

They carried out the tunnel expansion project at 95 percent and concreting at over 77 percent.

The railway bridge builders, using the recent fine weather conditions, are carrying out their daily quotas at 200-250 percent, hastening reinforcing bar assembling and concrete tamping.

The builders have constructed over 10 stations by vigorously pressing ahead with the construction, while giving precedence to the project of laying tracks and building railway bridges, tunnels, and retaining walls.

The first stage project of the northern railway is now nearing completion.

The work to be done in the first stage is vast--cutting through 24,000 metres of tunnels, building railway bridge with a total extension of over 5,600 metres, over 226,000 metres of retaining walls, and moving 10,448,000 cubic metres of earth.

When this gigantic project is finished, the transportation in the northern area will be smoother and favourable conditions provided for developing and using rich resources in this area.

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CSO: 4100/267

DPRK DAILY ON ACCELERATING PLANT PRODUCTION

SK131202 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2138 GMT 8 Jul 87

[NODONG SINMUN 9 Jul editorial: "Let Us Further Accelerate Production of Plant Equipment"]

[Text] Today, the entire country is vehemently surging in the struggle to expedite fulfillment of the third 7-year plan ahead of schedule by more than 1 and ½ years. Particularly, new renovation and miracles have continuously been effected and created at construction sites for major plants designed to increase production capacity in key industrial sectors and successfully solve the people's food, clothing, and shelter problem. This reality urgently demands that the equipment needed for various places be smoothly produced and supplied in a timely manner by concentrating more effort on the production of plant equipment.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: By concentrating effort on the production of plant equipment, the machine industrial sector should smoothly produce and supply in a timely manner, the equipment needed for the capital construction battlefields.

Accelerating the production of plant equipment is an important demand that rises from successfully capturing the grand goals for the third 7-year plan set forth by the party. We are now accelerating a series of construction of major plants to successfully capture the important goals envisaged in the new long-term plan. The construction of major plants being carried out in various industrial sectors, including electric, mining, metal, and chemical sectors, under the party's farsighted plan and guidance, is not only a bold blueprint designed to strengthen the country's economic might and successfully resolve the people's food, clothing, and shelter problem, but also extremely important and rewarding work designed to guarantee our people's happy future. Therefore, an important task we face today is to complete construction of major plants by rapidly accelerating construction through a concentration of efforts.

The smooth production and supply of plant equipment is a prerequisite for construction of major plants. Even if construction work is completed ahead of schedule through concentrated efforts, the operation of plants and enterprises cannot possibly be guaranteed without bringing in and installing machine equipment. For this reason, our party, during the entire periods of socialist construction, has seen to it that plant equipment is smoothly produced and supplied before capital construction is carried out and that great efforts are concentrated on this.

Our heroic working class and soldiers of the People's Army, who have risen after upholding the party's militant appeal, have vigorously carried out construction for major plants, including the Taechon Power Station and the Sunchon Vinalon Complex, and have already accomplished great achievements.

The problem is to accelerate the production of the equipment to be installed at these plants. Only when dovetailed plant equipment is rapidly produced is it possible to achieve the party's demand that the first-stage construction work for the Taechon Power Station and the Sunchon Vinalon Complex be accelerated and completed. When this demand is achieved, it is possible to strengthen the country's might and raise the people's standard of living a level higher by manufacturing various products, including electricity, vinalon, and fertilizer, through the operation of power stations and plants.

Only when high-quality plant equipment is produced and supplied in a timely manner is it possible to continuously and vigorously carry out construction work of major plants, such as construction of the Sariwon Potash Fertilizer Complex, the Vertical Shaft at Anju district, and the 2nd-stage expansion project of the Kimchol--construction work of major plants envisaged in the new long-term plan period.

To effect the renovation in the production of plant equipment, working people should thoroughly prepare organization work above all. The production of plant equipment is planned cooperative production and extremely responsible work designed to supply necessary equipment for construction sites. Therefore, to accelerate the production of plant equipment, it is imperative to set clear goals and militant tasks as to what should be produced and when it should be produced at a certain plant and as to when and how much raw materials and other materials should be supplied by a certain sector. This work can only be realized by concrete organizational work of economic guidance functionaries.

Functionaries, especially responsible functionaries at the State Administration Council, based on a deep grasp of construction of major plants, should clearly map out a plan to further successfully supply plant equipment and should efficiently carry out the work of supplying equipment. The task for functionaries to perform right now is to map out an elaborate plan to accelerate the production of plant equipment needed for construction of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex and the Taechon Power Station and to concentrate great efforts on this.

The Taean Heavy Machine Complex, the Yongsong Machine Complex, the 8 August Plant, the 10 May Plant, and the Nakwon Machine Complex occupy extremely important positions in producing plant equipment in our country. Functionaries and working people at these plants and enterprises should produce and supply the necessary plant equipment without fail in a timely manner by deeply recognizing the heavy duties imposed on them and by highly displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle. The working people, engineers, and functionaries at these plants and enterprises should thoroughly display their loyalty to the party by overfulfilling qualitatively the production assignments for plant equipment imposed on them through bold renovation of technology and

actively finding inner reserves. Particularly, functionaries should have none of the production assignments given to them postponed behind schedule or omitted by efficiently carrying out material supply work and labor organizational work according to the upsurging zeal of the working people and engineers.

Only when related sectors smoothly supply electric machines, steel materials, and especially alloyed and stainless steel, can the production of plant equipment be actively accelerated. The related sectors, including the metal industrial sector, should take steps to wrap and store necessary steel materials and other materials by size and quality and at the same time, the automation and machine industrial sectors should smoothly produce and supply equipment and devices for electronic automation.

The production of plant equipment should be efficiently carried out and accelerated administration-wide and party-wide. Accelerating and rapidly completing the construction of major plants, particularly the construction of the Suhchon Vinalon Complex and the Taechon Power Station, is an important demand of our party. Each party organization should bring about a great upswing in these construction sites by continuously concentrating great effort on the production of plant equipment needed for the construction of these major plants.

Party organizations should efficiently carry out the organizational political work of explaining the significance and importance of the production of plant equipment to party members and working people and of making them deeply understand the significance and importance. Furthermore, they should urge economic guidance functionaries to pay attention to the production of plant equipment at all times.

It is important to further increase capacity for the production of plant equipment. Construction for major plants will continue, and the demand for plant equipment will continuously increase. Only when the capacity for the production of plant equipment increases according to this is it possible to capture ahead of schedule the major goals envisaged in the new long-range plan.

Related sectors should correctly map out the plan to increase capacity for the production of existing plant equipment and actively carry out this plan. The Yongsong Machine Complex and the Taean Heavy Machine Complex should push ahead with supplementary work designed to increase the capacity for the production of plant equipment, as well as work designed to prepare production bases for plant equipment in the Sariwon district. When they carry out this work it becomes possible to smoothly produce and supply plant equipment the demand for which constantly increases as capital construction is carried out.

Today, it is plant equipment that construction sites for major plants urgently need. Let all of us, with endless loyalty to the party, further accelerate the production of plant equipment for the brilliant victory of the great construction strategy unfolded by our party.

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CSO: 4110/210

DAILY URGES EXPEDITING NEW PLAN

SK120241 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2138 GMT 5 Jul 87

[NODONG SINMUN 6 July editorial: "Let Us Expedite Accomplishment of the New Prospective Plan by Always Creating New Standards and New Records"]

[Text] The rally for general mobilization to carry out the Third 7-Year Plan held amid the great expectations and interest of our party and people put forward the lofty goal of accomplishing the new prospective plan more than a year and half ahead of schedule.

This fully shows our people's unanimous aspirations to advance rapidly to accomplish the chuche cause by cherishing ardent loyalty to the party and the leader. It is indeed a gigantic project to accomplish the unprecedentedly enormous new prospective plan more than a year and half ahead of schedule.

The struggle to accomplish the new prospective plan more than a year and half ahead of schedule is the rewarding struggle to demonstrate the invincible might of our party, which has never failed to do anything once it decided to, and the might of a self-reliant socialist national economy, and is a responsible struggle to display the strength of invincible unity and cohesion between the party and the people.

This is also a scared struggle to expedite national reunification by vigorously encouraging the South Koran people who are persistently fighting according to the slogans of the anti-imperialist cause for independence and the antifascist cause for democracy.

The year 1992 will be a very significant year in the history of our nation. Accomplishing the gigantic new prospective plan ahead of schedule before 15 April 1992 is sacred work that glorified this year as the most brilliant year in the history of our country. An important method in successfully accomplishing the gigantic Third 7-Year Plan more than a year and half ahead of schedule is to vigorously wage the struggle to create new standards and new records.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: All domains of the national economy should constantly create new standards and new records by crushing outdated technological standards and nominal capacity.

It is a practical demand in developing a socialist economy to vigorously carry out the movement to create new standards and new records.

Effecting new innovations in production and construction by massively crushing outdated technological and economic standards in disbursing and using production elements including labor, facilities, and materials and by creating a new standard constitutes an important substance in the movement to create new standards and new records.

Only when the movement to create new standards and new records is waged massively and actively, can the technological and economic standards be constantly renewed everywhere and can we produce and build more with existing facilities, existing materials, and existing manpower and vigorously push ahead with socialist economic construction.

The Third 7-Year Plan includes lofty goals to increase industrial output alone 90 percent and to effect new upsurges in all domains and all units. The new prospective plan, which has brilliant prospects and lofty goals, cannot be accomplished ahead of schedule by depending on existing technological and economic standards.

Today our party is inspiring the entire party, the entire nation, and all the people to general mobilization to carry out the Third 7-Year Plan more than a year and half ahead of schedule. Indeed, now is the time for all domains of the national economy to massively rise and affect upsurges while constantly renewing the technological and economic standards. This is precisely what our party demands.

Correctly realizing the party's intention and the demands of the developing reality, all functionaries and workers should unanimously rise in the movement to create new standards and new records. In constantly creating new standards and new records, it is important to encourage producer masses to actively participate in this work with lofty political zeal.

The factor that determines success in the movement to create new standards and new records is the revolutionary passion of the working masses and people, led by the wise leadership of the party. When the masses' ideology is stirred and when they make the creation of new standards and records their own work, there will be no standard that cannot be renewed.

That the working class in Kangson produced 120,000 tons of steel billet from a blooming mill with only a 60,000-ton capacity in postwar days is a miracle created by its working class after being inspired ideologically by upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's teaching that the nation would be relieved if 10,000 more tons of steel materials were available.

Today, there are many reserves with which one can create new standards and records. The question is how earnestly functionaries and workers accept the party's militant appeal to inspire them to general mobilization to carry out

the new prospective plan more than a year and half ahead of schedule and how voluntarily they mobilize themselves.

Accepting the constant creation of new standards and new records as an important revolutionary task they should carry out, all functionaries and workers should handle the problem and wage production activities base don renewing all standards and all records with the spirit of self-reliance in arduous struggle.

The loyalty of our functionaries and workers to the party and the leader should be demonstrated in unconditionally implementing the revolutionary tasks assigned by the party. Over the entire course of accepting and implementing the party's demand, the builders of the Sohae lockgate did not make nay idle promises and their resolution and acts were always consistent.

Functionaries and workers of all domains of the national economy, including those of electricity, [word indistinct], metal, chemical, cement industry, and transportation, should actively carry out the struggle to create new standards and new records by setting a goal to accomplish the new prospective plan ahead of schedule with the spirit of unconditionality, thus fulfilling their resolution without fail.

This spirit should be more highly displayed in construction sites of major facilities, an important method for functionaries to revolutionarily improve organizational work in promoting the movement to create new standards and new records.

The work of creating new standards and new records is a difficult struggle to renew technological and economic standards and records. Therefore, this struggle more earnestly requires revolutionary organizational work. One cannot expect good results by merely handing down a directive and demands to the lower echelons.

Functionaries of plants nd enterprises should clearly put forward the general goal to reach technological and economic standards in accomplishing the new prospective plan more than a year and half ahead of schedule and short-term goals by holding collective discussions with the producer masses. Thus, they should establish correct methods and measures to implement such goals.

Functionaries of plants nd enterprises should assign clear tasks to create new standards and new records to the workers at all levels--from workshops, workteams, and individual persons to the unit set of facilities--and should steadily carry out the work of normally summarizing and evaluating the norm of implementation. Thus, they should continuously renew all technological and economic standards, including the rate capacity of labor, the standard of using facilities, the standard of consumption of materials, and nominal capacity.

In particular, functionaries should scientifically designate the rated capacity of labor and discover more labor reserves by closely linking the work

of creating new standards and new records with the work of mobilizing labor reserves and with the work of comprehending the practical situation of the rated capacity of labor.

The greatest permanent reserves in creating new standards and new records are technological innovations. Functionaries of plants and enterprises should encourage workers and technicians to have extraordinary ideas and to boldly implement them by directing great strength to technological innovations.

Functionaries should enhance the role of technicians and properly combine their scientific and technical knowledge with the good experience of workers. Thus, they should lead technological innovations to concentrate on renewing technological and economic standards.

The movement to create new standards and new records is a mass innovation movement to renew all standards and records we have already reached. This movement requires lofty creativity and boldness.

Functionaries and workers should boldly carry out their assignments based on the position of innovating and renewing everything. Like all other works, the success of the movement to create new standards and new records largely depends on what attitude responsible functionaries of concerned units take toward the movement.

From the case of advanced units, including the 8 November Mine, we note that responsible functionaries pushed ahead with this movement by firmly grasping it without exception.

Responsible functionaries of plants and enterprises should powerfully push ahead with the movement to create new standards and new records by grasping it as part of implementing the new prospective plan.

It is important to make the entire nation seethe with the atmosphere of creating new standards and new records. There is always renovation in a seething place and new standards and new records are created where there is renovation. This applies to construction sites of major facilities including the building sites of Kwangbok Street, the Sunchon Vinalon Complex, and the Taechon Power Plant.

We should make the key industrial sectors, construction sites of major facilities, and all domains of the national economy seethe with the work of creating new standards and new records.

The glorious party center demands that party organizations at all levels intensify party guidance over the movement to create new standards and new records. Party organizations and functionaries should vigorously and aggressively carry out political and organizational work to inspire the masses to create new standards and new records.

Party organizations and three revolutions teams in plants and enterprises should indoctrinate the masses with the party's idea and demands included in the movement to create new standards and new records and should encourage everyone to actively participate in this work with an attitude worthy of masters cherishing lofty loyalty to the party.

Party and workers organizations in plants and enterprises should intensively carry out political propaganda and economic agitation to create new standards and new records in various styles and methods while broadly organizing socialist competition.

Consistency is important in accomplishing the party's policy. Satisfying with minor success and paying more attention to what is stressed and less attention to what is less emphasized in the movement to create new standards and new records are not the revolutionary work style.

Plants and enterprises should correctly lead the masses so that they overflow with the spirit of struggle to create new standards and new records until all technological and economic standards reach those of the end of the new prospective plan.

All functionaries and workers should actively contribute to accomplishing the new prospective plan more than a year and half ahead of schedule with the spirit of vigorous struggle and confidence by courageously dashing to create new standards and new records.

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CSO: 4110/207

DAILY ON 'WORKING CLASS-MINDED LIFE ETHOS'

SK120405 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2136 GMT 6 Jul 87

[NODONG SINMUN 7 July editorial: "Let Us Thoroughly Establish the Working Class-minded Life Ethos in the Whole of Society"]

[Text] Today, our people are more firmly deepening the determination to live and struggle in a revolutionary manner with strong hostile feelings against class enemies with the 25 June-27 July anti-U.S. joint struggle month as its occasion. Our people's will to struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors to the end and to thoroughly carry out and complete the revolutionary cause of the working class increases with each passing day.

One of the important problems that arise in embodying our people's firm determination is to firmly establish the working class-minded viewpoint and thoroughly establish revolutionary life ethos, the struggle ethos, in the society.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: We should see to it that the entire state and all social life are led in conformity with the aspirations and demands of the working class and that sound working class-minded life ethos dominates the whole of society.

Establishing the working class-minded life ethos in the whole of society means for all members of the society to lead their lives in a revolutionary, sound, and frugal manner with the living attitude and viewpoint of the working class, the leading class of the revolution. Therefore, seeing to it that a sound working class-minded life ethos dominates the whole of society is an important demand in achieving the complete victory of socialism.

The socialist society, the appearance of which is complete, is a society in which working classification has been achieved in all sectors of the society and in which a sound working class-minded life ethos overflows in all sectors of social life. Therefore, the party and the state of the working class should concentrate great efforts so that the entire society overflows with only the working class-minded life ethos.

We are today carrying out the revolution and construction amid the tense circumstance of directly confronting the U.S. imperialist enemies. For us, who still have to overcome the arduous storm and waves of the revolution, any

relaxed and slackened life habit that has nothing to do with the revolutionary life ethos should not be allowed, even to the slightest degree.

The further the revolution advances and the longer peaceful circumstances continue, the more we should thoroughly overcome all manner of lifestyle and life habits of the old society and strengthen the struggle to establish sound and revolutionary struggle ethos and life ethos.

To successfully carry out our broad revolutionary task alone we should thoroughly establish the working class-minded life ethos in the whole of society.

The great and unprecedentedly vast socialist construction battle we are carrying out today demands that all the people vigorously turn out in the new general march with higher revolutionary zeal than ever before and more energetic will.

Only by seeing to it that the whole of society overflows with the working class-minded life ethos can we not only make the drum of the revolution ring everywhere, but also create new miracles and exploits and, thus, effect a revolutionary leap everywhere.

All surprising miracles and changes attained in our country in the past have shown well how important it is to militantly live and work with fighting spirit and energy.

To see to it that the whole of society overflows with the working class-minded life ethos, it is important, first of all, to establish the working class-minded outlook on the world among party members and the working people. The lifestyle and habits of the people are expressions of their revolutionary outlook on the world. Those who have a firm revolutionary outlook on the world and a resolute working class-minded stand can live and work in a revolutionary manner. At the same time, any unsound lifestyle or wrong ethos cannot approach them.

The outlook on the world and the outlook on life of the working class are most revolutionary and sound views of life. They also constitute the revolutionary viewpoint that only a man who struggles to realize the independence of the popular masses leads a true life and that therein lies the use, value, and happiness of life.

All party members and working people should thoroughly possess the working class-minded life viewpoint that the revolution is precisely glory and that struggle is precisely happiness. Along with this, they should lead their lives in a militant manner based on this revolutionary life viewpoint wherever they may go and whatever they may do.

We are now carrying out the revolution amid the complicated internal and external situation. For our party members and the working people to live and work in a revolutionary manner with the thorough working class-minded life

viewpoint, they should analyze and judge all things based on the chuche idea, the revolutionary ideology of our party, and should work and live according to the demands of the chuche idea.

The working class-minded life viewpoint is directly related to further enhancing hostile feelings against class enemies. Those who are burning with hostile feelings are never imbued with any corrupt trend disseminated by enemies.

All party members and working people should actively struggle with their burning hatred against the U.S. imperialists to prevent all sorts of corrupt lifestyles and practices disseminated by these rascals from being infiltrated into our society.

What is important in causing to overflow the whole of society with the working class-minded life ethos is also to work in a revolutionary manner and in conformity with the aspirations and demands of the working class however the time may pass and the circumstances may change.

Lifestyles and habits are closely linked with work habits and struggle habits. As socialist construction develops onto a higher stage and the living standard is improved, we should concentrate greater efforts on establishing the ethos of being fond of doing work and carrying out the revolution among the people.

In particular, we should more properly carry out the work of establishing the habit of living and working in a revolutionary manner among the new generations who have happily grown without experiencing exploitation and oppression in the past.

It is important to lead the cultural and artistic life of the working people in conformity with the aspirations and demands of the working class. Our party has correctly liked the working people so that they can lead their cultural and artistic lives in a sound manner and has provided all possible conditions for them.

All party members and working people should lead their cultural and artistic lives in a revolutionary manner and in conformity with the demands of the socialist lifestyle by upholding the intent of the party.

Our working people, even when they sing a song or perform a dance, follow the demands of the times and the aspirations of the people. Precisely herein lies the soundness of the cultural and artistic lives of our people. We should continuously display such revolutionary cultural and artistic lives in the future, as well.

In establishing the working class-minded life ethos, it is important to properly lead a moral and law-abiding life.

How strictly public morality and social order are abided by becomes an important barometer that determines the cultural level of the people and the civilization level of the society.

All party members and working people should properly abide by the order of public socialist life and the demands of the new cultural and moral life in their routine social lives so that they can more properly possess traits of genuine socialist working people in the era of the Workers' Party.

To make the whole of society overflow with the working class-minded life ethos, it is also important to vigorously push ahead with this work as a task of the entire party and all of the people.

The problem of the working class-minded life ethos is closely related to the life of all members of the society. Therefore, all of the people should not only have deep interest, but also participate with the attitude of being masters.

Our functionaries and working people should help each other so that the working class-minded life ethos can be highly enhanced at any time and place. At the same time they should prevent the appearance of elements that run counter to the working class-minded life ethos.

Party organizations should not merely designate general appeal or emphasis, but effectively carry out the work to actively generalize the examples of moral life demonstrated by the workers, so that an excellent virtuous lie suitable to the socialist lifestyle can overflow in the whole of society.

To establish sound working class-minded life ethos in the whole of society, party members and workers should intensify revolutionary organizational life well, thereby continuously training himself, can stand aloof from the old lifestyle that comes in from outside, and cannot deviate from the working class life spirit. Functionaries and workers should thoroughly root out the remains of the old life ethos through organizational and ideological life and foster the ethos of living as required by the revolution.

Party organizations should actively conduct ideological indoctrination work, treating the work of establishing the working class-minded life ethos as important work in bringing up party members and workers to be true revolutionaries with noble revolutionary ethos and communist life ethos and of accelerating the revolutionalization and working classization of the entire society.

We are on the way of carrying out the revolution, while the constant danger of aggression by class enemies exists. Therefore, we should never fall into a state of idleness being absorbed in a feeling of peacefulness, or commit any act detrimental to the working class-minded life ethos. The party organizations should lead party members and workers so that they can always treat organizing their lives in a diligent manner as important at all times and so that they can lead all their lives soundly and revolutionarily in

conformity with the socialist lifestyle. All party members and workers should uphold the intent of the party and the leader and thoroughly establish the working class-minded life ethos in the whole of society to highly demonstrate the revolutionary trait of our people who have been indoctrinated, brought up, and training by the great party and to accelerate socialist construction more vigorously.

/6662

CSO: 4110/207

BRIEFS

VINALON PLANT SUCCESS--Scientists and technicians that are members of the 17 February shock brigade have been dispatched to the construction site of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex to actively solve the scientific and technological problems that arise in the construction. Over the past year, they have actively engaged in scientific and research activities and realized many research tasks and some 300 valuable technological innovation projects, thereby giving much profit to the state and contributing to accelerating vast construction project, facilities assembling projects, and facilities installation projects and to accelerating the production of plant facilities. These successes clearly show the justification and vitality of the activities of the shock brigade of scientists and technicians initiated by our party. [Text] [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 1 Jul 87 SK] /6662

CSO: 4110/191

PYONGYANG ON SUPPRESSIVE ORDER OF POLICE IN SOUTH

SK070740 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 4 Jul 87

[Commentary by station commentator Chong Pong-kil: "The Ulterior Motive of the Fascist Maniacs Cannot Change"]

[Text] According to a report, the puppet police headquarters issued another suppressive order to police stations across South Korea. In its directive, the puppet police headquarters clamored about uprooting sources of groundless rumors and impure print material, about early prevention of collective actions, and about sternly dealing with collective illegal actions. These are violent remarks that nakedly expose the ulterior motives of the fascist dictatorial maniacs.

Because of the anti-U.S. and antifascist popular resistance, which began to fiercely blaze up in South Korea on 10 June, traitors No Tae-u and Chon Tu-hwan [order as heard], who had resorted to all means and methods for long-term power, could not but retract the 13 April step and, though belatedly, yield to the demands of the popular masses by reluctantly announcing a special declaration and a special statement in succession and by committing to revision of the Constitution that provides for a direct presidential election system, granting amnesty and reinstatement, releasing prisoners, and amending the Basic Press Law.

However, the suppressive directive of the puppet police headquarters shows that the commitment of the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring contradicts its acts. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan has promised to set free prisoners.

The South Korean people demand that all patriots, students, and youths, who have been arrested while taking part in the righteous struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification, be unconditionally released and that the wanted list be scrapped.

If the puppets are genuinely interested in democracy, they, as they have committed themselves, should immediately release all patriots and people and stop the commotion of round-ups. Nevertheless, far from releasing patriots, they are trying to suppress, arrest, and imprison those who object to outside forces and fascism by branding them pro-Communists. How can this be tolerated?

On the evening of 1 July, the wretches arrested as many as 30 students who were waging a peaceful demonstration in downtown Seoul. In addition, they are attempting to punish them by charging them with a horrible crime. The suppressive order of the puppet police headquarters is an undisguised expression of a sinister motive to harshly repress patriotic people who demand independence, democracy, and reunification. By any trick, the puppets cannot justify their suppressive outrages. The Chon Tu-hwan clique's talking about "illegal" or "pro-communism" is nothing but an excuse designed to put down the anti-U.S. and antidictatorial spirit of the people and maintain and prolong colonial and fascist rule.

The wretches cracked down on the Kwangju popular uprising and repressed the 10 million signature campaign for constitutional revision and the national grand peace march under the pretext of pro-communism. This arbitrarily applicable brigandish logic cannot convince anyone, but is needed only to prolong the fascist dictatorship.

Facts fully show that the ulterior motives of the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique has not changed and that it is attempting to further intensify fascist suppression of the people from now on.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring's babblings about realizing democracy or political development are not genuine remarks for the sake of the South Korean people. What it is truly interested in is to realize its ambition for long-term power and prolong colonial and fascist rule. Toward this end, the wretches are resorting to all means and methods. Just as a jackal cannot be changed into a sheep, a dictator cannot be turned into a democrat.

As long as the fascist dictatorship is left intact and its fascist rule continues, the democratization of society is inconceivable. Democracy can be achieved only through struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the fascist dictators.

The Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring must immediately stop fascist suppression and step down from power without delay as demanded by the people.

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CSO: 4110/195

VNS HAILS FORTHCOMING RALLY TO DEMAND RELEASE OF DETAINEES

SK060751 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea
0200 GMT 5 Jul 87

[Station commentary]

[Text] As was reported, the National Coalition for a Democratic Constitution [NCDP] has decided to hold a rally at 1800 on 8 July to urge the release of all political prisoners. In connection with this meeting, the NCDP formed on 3 July a committee headed by lawyer Yi Ton-myong and composed of a representative each from the Korean Bar Association, the National Council for the Realization of Justice and Peace, the Council of Families for the Movement for Democracy, the Coalition for Democratic Reunification, and the RDP on measures for the release of detainees.

Such a decision by the NCDP is just and confirms the people's will to overthrow the dictatorship at any cost and realize the democracy of society.

As is known, the plan announced by the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u clique to resolve the situation was worked out according to a script of the U.S. masters, not based on good will to realize democratic politics, and is nothing but a cunning trick designed to settle the crisis by buying time to divide and destroy the opposition circles again by tempting them with compromise and to lay a foundation to extend the military dictatorship. This is clearly shown in the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u clique's attitude toward the issue of releasing detainees.

The issue of releasing detainees concerns reinstating those who were unjustly arrested on charges of calling for independence, democracy, and reunification and is an important issue related not only to the personal affairs of the detainees themselves, but also to the basic issue of democratization.

Therefore, the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u clique should unconditionally and immediately release all detainees as promised in its plan to settle the situation. However, the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u clique not only announced a drastically reduced number of detainees, but also branded the patriotic students and democratic figures who fought for independence, democracy, and reunification by dedicating everything to be radical procommunist elements and anti-national criminals, thus attempting to murder them in prison.

Furthermore, the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u clique, while loudly talking about the release of detainees, directed the police across the nation to more strictly rule various illegal acts that threaten the system of liberal democracy, babbling that such acts are rampageous, taking advantage of the trend of democratization.

With such a repressive directive by the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u clique, the people calling for independence, democracy, and reunification are being taken to the prison in succession even at this moment. How can one remain merely an on-looker of such an act by the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u clique?

The NCDP's decision to hold a pan-national rally to demand the release of all political prisoners is extremely just in every aspect. Therefore, people from all walks of life should participate as one in the pan-national rally to urge the release of all political prisoners and courageously wage the anti-U.S. and antidictatorship struggle for democratization until the demands of our people are met.

The Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u clique should immediately step down from power according to the unanimous demand of the people instead of attempting to overcome the serious crisis in its rule by deceiving the people with mean and filthy tricks and machinations.

If the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u clique continuously ignores the demand of the people, while attempting to deceive the people as today, it will face a more powerful resistance of the people than the 10 June situation and the 26 June rally. It should act with discretion, realizing that it can never avoid the stern judgment of the people.

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CSO: 4110/190

UNCONDITIONAL RELEASE OF DETAINEES IN SOUTH URGED

SK080454 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 6 Jul 87

[Commentary by station commentator Kim Kyong-pok: "Mean Act Revealing the True Intention"]

[Text] The South Korean people are raising high the voices demanding the release of all detainees who were arrested while waging the struggle for democratization. However, the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u clique has refused to accept the demand.

The puppets announced a drastically reduced number of detainees and revealed their true intention to continuously imprison the detainees by branding them as leftists and pro-Communist elements and so forth. Though the puppets released a few detainees, they attached such conditions as parole and suspension of indictment to their release, thus scheming to continuously restrict their freedom.

This exposes the cunning nature of the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u clique's so-called plan to settle the situation. In a so-called special declaration announced on 29 June, yielding to the people's spirit of struggle, No Tae-u stated that he will revise the Constitution in favor of a direct election system, release the detainees, and grant amnesty and reinstatement. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan accepted this in a so-called special statement. If their pledge is true, they should release all detainees unconditionally. No procedure is necessary for releasing detainees, and the release can be realized immediately if they intend to do so.

As for the detainees, they are patriots who rose in the just struggle for the independence and democracy of South Korean society and for national reunification. They are not criminals. Their acts are not against the law; the act of arresting people is, itself, illegal. Therefore, releasing the detainees is quite natural; and if the puppets want democratization, they should release the detainees.

However, the puppets have released no detainees even though nearly 10 days have passed since they made the pledge; this reveals their intention to continuously detain the patriots while raving about the violation of the security law, what leftist and pro-Communist elements, and so forth. Thus,

they perpetrated cunning and deceitful tricks including announcing a reduced number of detainees.

All this reveals the fascists' true intention to continuously keep the detainees in prison. From the single fact of the refusal to release the detainees, one realizes that the pledge made by the puppets is a measure to tide over a serious crisis and is the last resort to maintain and extend the dictatorship by appeasing the people's resistance and gaining time.

The true intention of the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u clique is being clearly revealed by its act of arresting more students and people, rather than releasing the detainees. The fascist clique bestially suppressed the Yonsei University students who rose in the struggle with surging indignation against the puppets upon hearing on 5 July the news of the death of Yi Han-yol, who was killed by tear gas, and arrested scores of students. Prior to this, on 1 July the fascist clique arrested some 30 students after repressing students at seven universities in Seoul who waged antigovernment demonstrations demanding democratization.

The puppets have arrested more people while ignoring the South Korean people's demand for the release of detainees and maneuvering to continuously keep the detainees in prison. Their repressive maneuvers are an intolerable antinational crime and an open challenge to the South Korean people's desire for democratization.

The rascal No Tae-u unhesitatingly perpetrated the reckless act of leaving a meeting hall where he was meeting with families of political prisoners who had visited him to demand the prompt release of all conscientious prisoners without hearing their remarks. The Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u clique is, in actuality, trying to extend the fascist dictatorship, which runs counter to the people's aspirations, while raving about acceptance of popular will and so forth.

Facts show that the demands for democratization, including constitutional revision in favor of a direct election system and the release of detainees, should be realized through the struggle of the people themselves and through persistent and tenacious struggle against the U.S. imperialists' policy of occupation and the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u clique's fascist dictatorship.

The remarks of the South Korean students that the true intention hidden in the government's pledge is to maintain the dictatorship by repressing the people and that No Tae-u's statement is cheating and that they will wage a more active struggle are no accident. The South Korean people will more courageously carry out the struggle against the U.S. imperialists and the fascist clique until their demands for democratization are met. The Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u clique should abandon foolish fantasy, accept the demands of the people, and immediately step down from power.

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CSO: 4110/195

NODONG SINMUN ON DEATH OF YONSEI UNIVERSITY STUDENT

SK060525 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0517 GMT 6 Jul 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 Jul (KCNA)--Yi Han-yol, a second-year student of South Korean Yonsei University, died Sunday. He was fatally wounded in the head by a tear-gas shell of the puppet police while participating in a peaceful demonstration for the democratization of society on 9 June this year. Commenting on this, NODONG SINMUN today stresses: his death is directly attributable to the brutal fascist suppression of the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u group.

The sad news of his death makes the people shake with indignation at the U.S. imperialists and their stooge the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u group, the author of the commentary says, and continues:

We are sharing with the South Korean fellow countrymen the sorrow at the death of patriotic student Yi Han-yol, finding it hard to repress hatred and indignation at the Chon Tu-hwan bandits who murdered him when he came out in a righteous demonstration for independence, democracy, and reunification.

His death is a result of the brutal colonial fascist rule in South Korea.

The struggle staged by Yi Han-yol and other patriotic students was a just struggle for campus freedom and democratisation of society against fascism and dictatorship. Nevertheless, the Chon Tu-hwan gang of murderers indiscriminately suppressed the students, freely firing tear-gas canisters.

The fascist clique, unable to maintain power in face of the powerful waves of the anti-U.S., anti-fascist resistance of the popular masses, are trying to find a way out in double-dealing tactics--sharpening the sword on one hand and advertizing a constitutional revision for direct presidential election on the other. But this is a futile last-ditch effort.

Blood must be returned for blood.

The South Korean students and people will not bring the death of student Yi Han-yol to naught but blow up the colonial fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges with his death as the fuse of a fierce anti-U.S., anti-fascist national salvation resistance.

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CSO: 4100/266

NODONG SINMUN ON COLLECTIVE SELF-RELIANCE

SK071540 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1517 GMT 7 Jul 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 Jul (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today carries a signed article titled "Collective Self-Reliance is Powerful Weapon of Struggle Against Imperialism and for Self-Sustenance," which says in part:

"Let us develop South-South cooperation," a speech of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the extraordinary ministerial conference of non-aligned countries on South-South cooperation, serves as a precious guiding compass in the struggle of the developing countries to achieve economic independence against imperialism and strengthen and develop economic cooperation because of its truth and justness.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught:

"If South-South cooperation is to be developed on a full scale, the non-aligned countries must strictly observe the principles of collective self-reliance, complete equality and mutual benefit, on the basis of maintaining chajusong."

As clarified by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his speech, collective self-reliance is the common idea and principle of struggle for the peoples of the non-aligned countries to shape their destiny by themselves in unity and cooperation. For the peoples of the developing countries to win economic independence by discarding the idea of dependence on the developed countries and uniting and cooperating on the basis of the principle of chajusong--herein lies the revolutionary essence of collective self-reliance.

It is an undying feat performed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for the times and mankind that he provided the peoples desirous of chajusong with a most correct guideline to realize economic independence and, furthermore, achieve national development and prosperity, by propounding the idea of collective self-reliance on the basis of the chuche idea.

The principle of collective self-reliance clarified by the great leader is a most just one which accords with the present international situation, the

demand of the era and the aspiration and desire of the peoples of developing countries, the article says, and goes on:

To embody the principle of collective self-reliance is an undertaking of the developing countries for the promotion of their common interests. It is, therefore, imperative for all the countries to make positive efforts with a common viewpoint and attitude in applying this principle.

What is important here above all is to regard chajusong, the spirit of independence, as a noble idea and, on the basis of maintaining it, embody the principle of collective self-reliance.

If a country fails to maintain chajusong, it will introduce other's without consideration, having a nihilistic attitude towards its own things and, in the long run, fall into dependence on the developed countries. Then it cannot apply the principle of collective self-reliance. Only when mutual cooperation and joint efforts are made in the idea of chajusong, is it possible to bear good fruit in economic construction.

Another important matter in embodying the principle of collective self-reliance is to intensify solidarity on the principles of equality and mutual benefit.

It is an important way of realising the principle of collective self-reliance to realize cooperation and exchange in conformity with mutual understanding on a completely equal footing.

If unequal relations are formed in economic relations among developing countries, a genuine unity and cooperation will not be achieved.

Therefore, only when cooperation and exchange are realized from the stand of earnestly helping and promoting interests each other, irrespective of the size of the country and the level of economic and cultural development, can the principle of collective self-reliance give full play to its might.

/9599

CSO: 4100/266

BRIEFS

INTERNATIONAL SIGNATURE CAMPAIGN FOR PEACE--Pyongyang July 4 (KCNA)--The international signature campaign for the peace and reunification of Korea is being conducted dynamically with a great traction in all parts of the five continents. Taking an active part in the campaign initiated by the international liaison committee for the reunification and peace of Korea are personages of governments, political parties of different countries and international organizations, individual figures and progressive peoples of all strata. According to data available, 454,500,000 people in 87 countries of the five continents participated in the campaign in five months by the end of June from February 1 when the campaign started. They strongly demanded in unison the realization of the proposal to found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, the proposal for North-South high-level political and military talks and the proposal for tripartite talks involving the North and South of Korea and the United States which are aimed at the materialization of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, and the conversion of the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free peace zone. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1506 GMT 4 Jul 87 SK] /6663

INDONESIAN DELEGATION DEPARTS PYONGYANG--Pyongyang July 7 (KCNA)--Indonesian Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja and his entourage who had been paying an official goodwill visit to Korea at the invitation of the DPRK Government left Pyongyang by plane on July 7 concluding their four-day visit to Korea. Foreign minister and his entourage were received by the great leader President Kim Il-song on July 7. Talks were held between Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam and Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja. While staying in Korea the guests visited the Korean Revolution Museum, the Pyongyang Metro and the West Sea Barrage. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1050 GMT 7 Jul 87] /8309

MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR SOUTH STUDENT--Pyongyang July 10 (KCNA)--A joint memorial service by students and their parents in Pyongyang was held on July 9 at the central house of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea for Yi Han-yol, a martyr of the June people's resistance in South Korea. Wreaths sent in joint name by the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea and university teachers, students and their parents in Pyongyang were placed by a black ribbon wreathed photograph of the martyr Yi Han-yol. A memorial address was made first by Choe Yong-hae, chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, at the service. Then Kim Myongto, a student of Kim Il-song University, recited a memorial poem.

Memorial addresses were also made by Kim Yong-chol, dean of a faculty of Pyongyang University of Medicine, and representative of parents of students Choe Hye-suk, chairman of the central district administration and economic guidance committee, Pyonyang municipality. A letter of condolences to the parents of the late Yi Han-yol and professors and students of Yonsei University was read out. [Excerpts] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0436 GMT 10 Jul 87] /8309

CSO: 4100/277

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